

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

VA STEPS IN TO HELP HURRICANE VICTIMS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, in the days since Hurricane Andrew unleashed its devastating force on the citizens of Florida and Louisiana, we have witnessed a wonderful outpouring of aid and support and learned of many heroic efforts to assist those who lived in the wake of the storm.

Though they will tell you they are just doing their jobs, I would like for my colleagues to know of the outstanding response of VA personnel to this disaster. From both a medical and benefits standpoint, the employees and volunteers who work in the VA system—both in the affected sites and from as far away as Washington and Arizona—continue to play a leading role in providing critical services to the storm's victims.

I would like to take this means to thank Tom Doherty, the Director of the Miami VA Medical Center, who earlier this year was honored by AMVETS as "Civil Servant of the Year" in recognition of his outstanding leadership and management abilities. Tom and all the VA people who have worked in this relief effort have earned commendation for their selflessness, compassion and dedication. Though the following report of their activities prepared by the VA Central Office is only a brief summary, it speaks of more than just someone doing their jobs.

VA ACTIONS IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE ANDREW

FLORIDA MEDICAL

The Miami VA Medical Center is serving as a base for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Disaster Medical Assistance Teams as well as providing them with pharmaceuticals.

Physical damage at the hospital has been brought under control. The air conditioning was out of service following the storm. VA engineers found a way to pump water into the air conditioning system from surrounding wells and a nearby creek, and had it functioning again within two days. There were five breaks in the city water main between the pumping station and the VAMC leaving the medical center without water. As a result, they were having bottled drinking water shipped in until the water main breaks were repaired. The VAMC Engineering Department pumped nonpotable water to several points on each floor of the hospital for use in washing and flushing lavatories. These conditions combined to challenge the staff while they kept the hospital operational. City water was restored to the medical center and certified for use by Monday morning, August 31, a week after the hurricane struck. Obtaining food and other supplies for the patients has not been a problem.

In the storm area, 14 private sector hospitals and 7 community nursing homes were

evacuated. VAMC Miami proved its quality, preparedness, and the resolve of its dedicated staff by remaining operational.

A major clean-up effort is underway at the medical center to repair water damage and broken windows, and to remove fallen trees. They are receiving support from our surrounding facilities, when needed. The ambulatory care clinics at the medical center did not reopen until August 31; however, the outpatient clinics in Riviera Beach and Oakland Park reopened their doors to patients beginning the day after the hurricane.

Medical center activities have stabilized, and management is now working to provide food, clothing, and temporary shelter to over 300 medical center employees and their families who lost their homes and belongings to the storm.

Miami Area

Three fully staffed VA mobile clinics were ordered into the area. The health care teams provide medical services to anyone in need of care. Two were flown in by the Air Force (from Spokane, WA, and Prescott, AZ.) The third van was driven from Fayetteville, North Carolina. The bus size vans are staffed by physicians, nurses, medical technicians, and drivers. One was visited by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin Powell, who was very favorably impressed. By September 14, the mobile clinics had treated over 5,000 patients.

An emergency team, comprised of 40-50 medical personnel from the Bay Pines, Tampa and Gainesville VA Medical Centers, headed by VA's Medical Inspector Dr. Lewis Mantel, is providing humanitarian medical services at the Oakland Park VA Outpatient Clinic and the Miami VA Medical Center. Anyone seeking medical care can report to either facility. Any medical supplies needed by emergency medical providers are being made available through VA procurement stocks.

VA representatives at the FEMA Disaster Field Offices have assisted with contracting and acquiring scarce commodities. The VAMC Miami pharmacy has provided non-formulary items to the FEMA Field Medical Units.

FLORIDA BENEFITS

For those with VA benefits needs, mobile benefits information vans and staff have been sent to the Miami area and are operational. Additional benefits counselors are at emergency relief centers. They can provide aid in programs administered by VA including filing necessary forms, contacting insurance claims agents, encouraging lenders to be lenient with VA guaranteed loans, and ensuring appropriate continued student benefits.

Volunteers from the VA Regional Office arrived in the Miami area during the week following the storm to work in conjunction with FEMA at Disaster Application Centers.

The St. Petersburg Regional Office has imposed a 90-day moratorium on foreclosures and default notifications in the three county area (Broward, Dade, and Monroe).

Our Veterans Benefits Administration has made special arrangements to advise home owners calling for information on their home

owners insurance and how to contact their claims agents. We have made special arrangements to expedite all requests for assistance.

We have identified more than 380 wards from our Fiduciary/Beneficiary System in South Dade County and we are attempting to contact all of them to determine if they are in need of food, clothing or shelter. If we are not successful in contacting the clients directly, then we will try to contact the guardian. If we are not successful, we will put additional Field Examiners in the area for one-on-one assistance.

Our Readjustment Counseling Service sent a team of stress counseling experts to the area to counsel victims and provide training and debriefing for caregivers. The counselors, including those who speak Spanish, have been at seven sites providing psychological services to victims, metropolitan police and fire departments, and the staff of several hospitals. At the request of the Dade County school system, VA has also provided stress counseling to school children. They are still currently working at the Miami Vet center. The medical center is also providing counseling, debriefing and training.

The U.S. Postal Service has begun delivering Treasury checks (to include VA Compensation and Pension checks) through remaining local post offices and mobile post offices. VA has issued news releases telling beneficiaries what to do if their checks are delayed.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans

The New Orleans Medical Center, as part of its effort prior to the arrival of the storm, boarded up exposed areas deemed to be at risk, and tested emergency generators and pumps. The only damage reported is an overturned guard shack at a remote parking lot. Many employees, especially the police and nursing staff, worked 36 hours straight to care for nursing home patients who were evacuated from community facilities.

Baton Rouge

The Baton Rouge Outpatient Clinic is reported to have suffered damage. In addition, the eye of the hurricane passed through the Baton Rouge National Cemetery and the state veterans nursing home. All suffered many fallen trees. A more thorough assessment of the damage is underway.

Alexandria

Hurricane Andrew was a tropical storm by the time it reached the VA Medical Center at Alexandria. There were some trees and limbs brought down but the damage was not extensive. In a humanitarian effort, the VAMC housed about 410 people from southern areas of the state. The medical center's average daily census is about 346 patients. VA officials found space for the additional people by utilizing vacant wards and other available areas.

In addition to providing temporary shelter, Alexandria established two day care centers for nearly 100 children who were part of the group. Of those fleeing the storm, 70 were from a community nursing home in New Orleans, and a few required medical treatment. By August 28, only one of the 410 people who

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

sought refuge was still at the Medical Center. This individual required hospitalization. Many employees worked overtime to care for our veteran patients, and the additional residents. Their efforts, under trying conditions, exemplify the VA's commitment to help the victims of this devastating storm.

Crisis Counseling

VA Readjustment Counseling Service has sent a team of stress counseling experts to the affected areas. They are assigned to five sites and have provided counseling to some 1,000 people and conducted crisis debriefings, group crisis counseling and screening. At many sites, Readjustment Counseling staff from our vet centers have been the first point of contact for disaster assistance applicants. At the Morgan City FEMA Center, Veteran Center counselors interviewed every relief applicant to determine veteran status and/or their need for crisis counseling.

HAWAII

Following Hurricane Iniki in the Hawaiian Islands, the VA Emergency Medical Preparedness Office staff provided assistance to VA facilities and the community. The outpatient clinic at Wailua was sent an emergency generator. They then offered mental health and primary care services to veterans and the community.

THE BROWN FOUNDATION: A SUPERFUND SUCCESS STORY

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with all my colleagues the testimony of Mr. Stanley F. Hugenberg, Jr., a trustee of the James Graham Brown Foundation of Louisville, KY, regarding the administration of the Federal Superfund Program.

The Brown Foundation has a long and distinguished record of philanthropy in our community bestowing gifts to many worthy causes in civic affairs, economic development, education, and health-related endeavors.

Mr. Hugenberg was asked to appear before the House Public Works Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight to testify to the Brown Foundation's success in the cleanup of a hazardous waste site that was on the Superfund National Priorities List. The hazardous waste site had at one time been a property owned by the late Mr. Brown and subsequently the Brown Foundation was required to participate in the cleanup effort.

Reflecting the Brown Foundation's reputation in the realm of philanthropy, the trustees set in motion an aggressive and innovative program to remedy this situation.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my pleasure to work with the Brown Foundation trustees on this problem and a number of other projects more in line with their charitable tradition. In fact, I have spearheaded legislative efforts which permit the Brown Foundation—and other charitable organizations—to clean up environmentally unsound areas and, at the same time, contribute money to worthy charities.

On August 3, I was pleased to have joined my colleague from Kentucky, JIM BUNNING, in voting for H.R. 5644, a bill which treats costs incurred by a private foundation in cleaning up

hazardous substances as charitable payments. I hope the Senate can act on H.R. 5644 favorably and then send it to the President's desk for his signature into law.

Mr. Hugenberg's report shows that good things can come of a mutually responsible and cooperative working relationship between the private sector and the Federal Government in the environmental field.

I commend the Brown Foundation for its leadership in yet another worthy cause and hope that all my colleagues in the House will draw inspiration from Mr. Hugenberg's comments and benefit from the Brown Foundation's trailblazing example.

TESTIMONY OF STANLEY F. HUGENBERG, JR.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. My name is Stanley F. Hugenberg, Jr. and I am a Trustee of the James Graham Brown Foundation, a non-profit charitable organization based in Louisville, Kentucky. The Foundation appreciates having received an invitation from this Committee to testify before it regarding the positive results the Foundation has had in working with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation to implement an innovative technology to clean up an abandoned hazardous waste site.

By way of background, the James Graham Brown Foundation was formed by the late James Graham Brown, who died in 1969. The purpose of the Foundation is to assist worthy causes through a grant process. Our grants since the inception of the Foundation total over \$127 million, and include such recipients as projects in the fields of civic affairs, economic development, education and health and general welfare. The Foundation is very proud of its record of gift giving, and has had the good fortune to have its assets grow from approximately \$80 million at the time of Mr. Brown's death in 1969 to approximately \$230 million today. The Foundation currently gives approximately \$11.5 million to needy causes every year.

When Mr. Brown died in 1969, he bequeathed all of his assets to the James Graham Brown Foundation. One of the assets bequeathed to the Foundation was a wood preserving company that had operated facilities in three states, including a plant in Live Oak, Florida. Because of the Foundation's status as a non-profit charitable organization, the Foundation was required to divest itself of the wood preserving company pursuant to Internal Revenue Service guidelines. That divestiture was accomplished in 1980.

In 1983, the Brown Foundation was informed by U.S. EPA that an environmental problem had been discovered at a wood preserving facility located in Live Oak, Florida. This facility has previously been operated by a number of different companies, including one owned by Mr. Brown. Most of these other operators were now defunct. However, the Brown Foundation, by virtue of having received a bequest from Mr. Brown, was informed by EPA that it had responsibility to address environmental contamination at the Live Oak site, which had been placed on the Superfund National Priorities List. The Foundation, in cooperation with one other viable operator of the site, moved forward aggressively and in a responsible fashion to formulate a plan to determine the scope of any environmental contamination at the Live Oak site, and to develop remedial alternatives. The Foundation sought and received guidance from U.S. EPA on the process for conducting the investigation and for initiating

a cleanup. In that regard, the Foundation retained an environmental consulting firm that had considerable experience in dealing with an innovative technology—biological degradation—to destroy any hazardous chemicals that may have been found in wood preservatives. The Foundation was fortunate to have located this expertise, and Mr. John Ryan of Remediation Technologies, the Foundation's consultant, will be speaking to you today about the technical aspects of the remedial effort.

From the very beginning of the Foundation's involvement with the Live Oak site, the Foundation adopted a policy of moving forward aggressively to correct the problem and to initiate corrective measures as quickly as possible to reduce any further threat to the environment posed by residual wood preservatives at the Live Oak site. The Foundation, like many others, had read in the newspapers about the slow pace with which the Superfund remedial process was conducted. The Foundation fully expected, based upon those media reports, that the cleanup process would be extremely slow and painful.

I am here today to tell you that our experience was just the opposite. When the Foundation proposed a creative technology that would quickly and efficiently detoxify this site, the U.S. EPA and FDER committed their resources to an accelerated remediation process. That process has led to a successful completion of the remediation at the site by biological degradation in less than 18 months. The Live Oak site is now a candidate for delisting from the National Priorities List under Superfund as a result of the prompt agency response. The Foundation is grateful for the cooperation given to it by U.S. EPA and FDER in attaining this common goal. In addition to cleaning up a Superfund site, the initiation of the corrective measures in a prompt fashion helped the Foundation to preserve its Trust for other charitable recipients. Had the process been a long, dragged out one, the Foundation would have surely incurred significant additional expenses, thereby depriving a number of charities of an opportunity to receive grants from the Foundation. I am here today to express the appreciation of the Brown Foundation to U.S. EPA and FDER for their assistance in bringing about a prompt solution to this problem. As a result of this positive experience, our Foundation has recently authorized an additional grant to U.S. EPA and the Department of Agriculture for research into additional biological degradation techniques that may be used to detoxify other sites like the Live Oak site. We believe that such an investment will benefit all citizens. Thank you for inviting me to speak to you today.

ANTI-HUNGARIAN ETHNIC OVER- TONES OF SOCCER VIOLENCE IN SLOVAKIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, following a hotly contested soccer match last Wednesday in Bratislava, Slovakia, violence erupted between Hungarian supporters of the Ferencvaros team from Hungary and the Slovan Bratislava team from Slovakia. Violence involving soccer fans is hardly new and hardly surprising, given the

intensity of competition and the rowdy reputation of the fanatic zealots who follow their home teams to key matches.

This outbreak of violence, however, raised new, ugly, and extremely serious questions about the anti-Hungarian overtones of the intemperate action by Slovak authorities. There seems to be no doubt in the accounts of the incidents that both Slovak and Hungarian fans were engaged in improper activities and that police action was probably appropriate.

It was outrageous and unacceptable, however, that at least some Slovak commandos wore black hoods to mask their identity. Furthermore, Hungarian officials who were present reported that Slovak police attacked Hungarian fans with particular brutality and did little against Slovak fans who were equally rowdy. The number of injuries officially reported seem to confirm that Hungarian Government assessment—14 or 15 Hungarians were treated for injuries, while only 1 Slovak was treated.

Mr. Speaker, over half a million ethnic Hungarians live in Slovakia. They have been subject to various forms of discrimination against them by Slovak authorities over many years, and to particular discrimination since the establishment of a Communist government in 1948. With the end of the Communist government in 1989, there was hope that conditions for the Hungarian minority in Slovakia would improve. Unfortunately, that has not been the case.

The revival of extreme Slovak nationalism—shown most graphically in the results of the recent elections in Slovakia and the decision by the Slovak Government to establish a separate independent and sovereign Slovak republic—raises serious questions about the treatment of ethnic Hungarians.

For ethnic Hungarians living in Slovakia, the unnecessary violence by masked police forces against Hungarians from Hungary at this soccer match raises the most serious questions of intimidation. The unnecessary police violence against Hungarians from Hungary attending this soccer match was really a message aimed at ethnic Hungarians in Slovakia: "Don't get out of line—we control the police."

Mr. Speaker, the rise of nationalist tendencies in Europe is a most serious threat to the peace, stability, and prosperity—not only of Slovakia—but of all of central and Eastern Europe as well. It is in the interest of the new government of Slovakia clearly and unequivocally to condemn any discrimination against its ethnic Hungarian citizens and take steps to assure that all citizens of the new state of Slovakia are treated fairly and without discrimination.

HONORING ANNETTE WEISS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I join the friends and colleagues of Annette B. Weiss as they recognize her retirement after 35 years of teaching. A native daughter of the Bronx, Annette has served as a teacher, teacher trainer,

coordinator, assistant principal, and most recently as principal of Public School 68. Her dedication to her profession and to her students has earned her a special place in the hearts of hundreds of people she has touched in a positive way.

Annette's activities have also extended to the Bronx community, where she has served as parent association president at both the Yeshiva Salanter and the SAR Academy, as well as secretary of the community board at Montefiore-Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

I am sure the people most proud of Annette's achievements are her loving family, including her husband of 39 years, their two children and three grandchildren. They are all also owed our thanks for allowing Annette to spend so much time helping her students and neighbors.

But most of all, the Bronx community extends its gratitude to Annette Weiss for devoting so much of herself to better the lives of so many young people. She surely stands as an inspiration to her students and a shining example to her colleagues. We wish Annette health and happiness in her retirement.

TRIBUTE TO GAIL DUNCAN-CAMPAIGN

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of September 23, Gail Duncan-Campaign will be honored by receiving the "Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year Award" at Penna's of Sterling Heights. I am very pleased to join the March of Dimes in paying tribute to a remarkable individual who has generously contributed her time and energy to our community.

Assuming an active role in our community is a responsibility we all share, but few of us fulfill. Gail Duncan-Campaign has unfailingly devoted herself to this task. While a dedicated and thorough professional for over 17 years, Ms. Duncan-Campaign has always been affiliated and involved with many community organizations. She has been involved with the Utica Business and Professional Women's Club, the Girl Scouts of Macomb County and the Greater Utica Optimist Club, to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, through her commitment and hard work, Gail Duncan-Campaign has touched countless lives as an active, responsible citizen. On this special occasion, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the fine accomplishments of Gail Duncan-Campaign and extend to her our best wishes for all her future endeavors.

GOODBYE TO THE KING OF THE NIGHT COURTS

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. G. Van Standifer, commissioner of Midnight Basketball died last week at his home in suburban Maryland. Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle will mourn this loss, because Van Standifer's inspiring work with high risk youth touched us, motivating bipartisan enthusiasm for a proposal to fund midnight basketball on a demonstration basis throughout the country.

Van Standifer was recognized by the Points of Light Foundation; his program has hundreds of fans spanning corporate, nonprofit and volunteer sectors. This public/private partnership has spread to 34 cities, and the first National Conference of Midnight Basketball Leagues was held just this past summer.

In his "Letter from the Founder" in the July issue of the League Newsletter, Van Standifer explained that midnight basketball gives young men "hope and a reason to stand tall." Not only do players have to stay out of trouble to remain in the league, but they must also attend classes that lead to degrees, job skills and health awareness. Midnight Basketball gives them coaches, team owners and workshop leaders to look up to and to emulate. Families and friends attend games and cheer the players, having fun themselves and showing strong support for this wholesome alternative to late-night temptations on the street.

You do not have to be a great player to participate in the Midnight Basketball League—you just have to attend the practice and educational sessions regularly, and follow the coach's advice. Sometimes that advice is as basic as how to get your fingernails really clean before a job interview, but nobody ever cared enough to give it to these kids before.

Despite a large number of cosponsors for our midnight basketball bill, and inclusion of this proposal in the crime bill conference report, we have not yet been successful in funding midnight basketball during this Congress. I hope that we can move quickly now to express our appreciation for Mr. Van Standifer's dedication and vision by bringing this wonderful prevention program to more of the young people that meant so much to him.

AZERI ATTACKS AGAINST ARMENIAN POPULATION CONTINUE

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, as I rise today, gunfire is sounding in Armenia and Nagorno-Karabagh. Innocent victims are being killed and wounded every day. Just 2 days ago, a Parliament member of the Armenian Republic was shot down in Nagorno-Karabagh, the second member of the Armenian Parliament to be killed there by Azeri sol-

diers. The last rail link into Armenia was also blown up, effectively severing transport of desperately needed food, fuel and medical supplies into Armenia.

Despite cease-fire agreements, Azeri artillery attacks against the Armenian population in Karabagh continue. Blatant cease-fire violations by the Azeri are jeopardizing the CSCE's peace talks on Karabagh. After the breakdown of Karabagh talks last week in Rome, Azeri forces intensified their attacks on Armenian villages, in a pattern that is strikingly similar to Serbian aggression in Bosnia and Croatia. According to Russian radio, Azeri experts predict the resolution of Karabagh violence through the voluntary resettlement of Armenians into Armenia. Azerbaijani's Defense Minister asserts that peaceful coexistence with the Armenian population is an Azeri goal, but his claims are countered by the forcible ethnic cleansing of Azeri territory we are witnessing.

Eight months ago when I learned that our Government was to establish formal diplomatic relations with Azerbaijan, I protested. But Secretary Baker said that United States diplomatic representation in Baku was necessary to negotiate a peaceful resolution of the conflict. Despite continued gross violations of human rights in Azerbaijan against innocent Armenians, the State Department felt that Azeri Government promises of future good behavior were sufficient assurance for establishing full diplomatic ties with the newly independent Republic of Azerbaijan. Yet the deportations and bloodshed have only worsened.

Today I again urge our Government and also the U.N. Security Council to call for the deployment of U.N. peacekeeping troops in the autonomous Republic of Nagorno-Karabagh. In addition, we should encourage Russian President Boris Yeltsin's active involvement in removing Azerbaijani armed elements from Nagorno-Karabagh. As outlined in my Azeri Sanctions Act, our Government should not provide benefits and assistance to Azerbaijan until blockades and offensive force against Armenia and Armenians cease, and until the human rights of Armenians and other minorities within Azerbaijan's borders are restored.

The administration should press our Ambassador to Baku to make it clear to Azerbaijan's Government that Azeri aggression will not be rewarded, and will be countered by various diplomatic sanctions and possible other measures. If these unprovoked Azeri attacks continue, we should immediately withdraw our Ambassador from Baku until the Azeri siege and the resulting hardship and deprivation come to an end.

According to BBC radio, the Helsinki Human Rights Commission has appealed to the United Nations to actively mediate the spreading Azeri-Armenian confrontation—but, as we have seen elsewhere, the international community is indifferent and unwilling to become involved in areas of interethnic conflict. To justify their inaction, cynics claim that blame can be found on both sides; but, ladies and gentlemen, let us not confuse the victim with the aggressor. Before the violence in Karabagh spreads to other regions, the United States and its democratic friends must send a message to the Azeris that nationalist aggression does not pay—that the forcible changing of

borders will not be accepted. If we are slow to recognize who is the victim and who is the perpetrator of such nationalist violence, we silently help to perpetrate this senseless violence and destruction.

America must make it painfully clear to Azerbaijan that human rights violations will not be tolerated, that aggression will not be countenanced, and that all blockades and violence must cease immediately or Azerbaijan risks economic and diplomatic isolation.

TRIBUTE TO BELLMAWR PARK VOLUNTEER FIRE CO.

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on October 3, I will be attending a celebration in the town of Bellmawr Park commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Bellmawr Park Volunteer Fire Co. For the RECORD, I would like to submit a short history of this outstanding organization. I hope their success continues in the future.

BELLMAWR PARK VOLUNTEER FIRE CO. PROTECTING LIVES AND PROPERTY SINCE 1942—50 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE OCTOBER 3, 1992

Bellmawr Park was built during the Second World War by the Federal Government to house workers that were employed in the defense industry, New York Ship, etc. The Federal Government managed this housing project until it was purchased by the tenants and became The Mutual Housing Corporation.

Because of the times, this community, like others, had a strong civil defense organization. Eleven of the Civil Defense Fire Wardens became Charter Members of what we now know as Station 33.

In the spring of 1942 there was a fire in a coal box that was attached to what is now known as 772 Carter Avenue. (then Edgemont Avenue) This fire was extinguished by the Civil Defense Fire Wardens with a garden hose.

After the Carter Avenue fire, the wardens felt the need for a fire department on the west side of town to assist the existing Bellmawr Fire Department that was, and is now, located on the east side of town. They met with the mayor and expressed their feelings. The mayor stated that if they could supply the facilities to house a new department, he would supply a truck.

The Civil Defense Fire Wardens met with the administrators of the government housing project and described their purpose and needs. The administrators, realizing the need, provided two W.P.A. "shacks," the necessary land, and the utilities that would be required.

The "shacks" were assembled and a 1920's vintage Reo fire truck was delivered. The Bellmawr Park Volunteer Fire Company was organized by the eleven fire wardens in November of 1942 and became a corporation on November 4, 1943. Our first President was John J. Sipple, and our first Fire Chief was Mike Bruno.

The Bellmawr Park Volunteer Fire Company Ladies Auxiliary was incorporated in 1945. The first President of the Auxiliary was Sue Sipple.

The years that followed were a lot of work and a lot of fun. The firemen and ladies worked well together.

In 1946 a new Ward LaFrance Pumper was purchased. The Ladies Auxiliary supplied the rear lights for this truck.

Looking forward, the members started a scrap drive to fund operations and expansion. On Saturday mornings, members used a Ford Model A Truck and a Ford Model B Truck to collect newspaper and other items that could be sold.

In the 1950's construction began on a new firehouse that was to replace the original building. This continued with constant improvements, additions, sweat, blood, and after the 1979 fire, many tears. The 1950's also brought Bingo, a 1948 American LaFrance Pumper, a new 1958 Oren Pumper, and a new 1959 Ford/Great Eastern Utility Truck.

In the 1960's a new 1963 Oren Pumper and a used 1947 American LaFrance Ladder Truck were purchased.

In the 1970's a new 1971 Imperial Pumper and a new 1978 Pierce Mini Pumper were purchased.

On June 13, 1979, disaster struck. Fire consumed our station. We saved our apparatus and a few momentos. A bronze plaque of the fireman's prayer that was presented to us by the Ladies Auxiliary in 1973 was twisted and discolored by the intense heat of the fire. Most of the discoloration has been removed from this plaque and it is now part of the memorial that was dedicated in memory of our deceased members in 1990. We elected not to straighten it, but to have its distorted form be a reminder of our heritage. Another thing that survived the fire is an antique safe that is still in use. It probably dates from the late 1800's.

One thing that surely was not lost in the fire was the Bellmawr Park Fire Company "SPIRIT." Our new building was erected and dedicated in just one year. This is a tribute to the officers and members that served at the time. Dedication was June 14, 1980.

The 1980's brought new challenges that were met. We purchased a new 1982 Grumman/FireSpire 106 foot Aerial Ladder Truck, a new 1988 Starcraft Rescue Boat, a new Hahn 1500 GPM Pumper, and a new chief's car.

In the 1990's we have added vehicle rescue equipment to our apparatus. With a Boy Scouts of American Charter, a Fire Explorers Post, "Junior Brigade," was organized in May 1991. A 1992 Road Rescue Utility Vehicle was acquired this year, but our towering achievement is a membership that exceeds 100.

The operation of our totally volunteer organization is presently funded by renting our social hall, hosting various parties, holding bingo on Wednesday evenings, and with an annual fund drive. The Ladies Auxiliary have fund raising projects, and they assist in all of our endeavors.

APPARATUS IN SERVICE 1992

1992 Road Rescue Utility Vehicle.
1988 Hahn 1500 GPM Pumper/Foam Unit.
1988 Ford Chief's Car.
1988 Starcraft 19' Marine Unit.
1982 Grumman/FireSpire Aerial ladder.
1971 Imperial 1250 GPM Pumper/Foam Unit.
12' Marine Unit (year unknown).

We the officers and members of the Bellmawr Park Volunteer Fire Company and Ladies auxiliary are proud to boast: over time, the faces of individual members serving our organization may change; however, as a unified group, Bellmawr Park Volunteer Fire Company's dedication to protecting the public always remains constant.

A TRIBUTE TO SECRETARY DERWINSKI'S 35 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues had the honor of serving in Congress with the current Secretary of Veterans Affairs, Edward J. Derwinski. Recently, Secretary Derwinski was featured in an article in the September 4, 1992 edition of the Chicago Tribune lauding his years of public service as a Member of Congress, as Undersecretary of State for National Security Affairs, and as Secretary of Veterans Affairs. Without a doubt, Secretary Derwinski, is most deserving of this tribute and I submit this article to my colleagues, who can attest to the accomplishments of his illustrious career.

WASHINGTON WAR HORSE

(By Michael Kilian)

WASHINGTON.—In the lean, preppy, Ivy League Bush administration, Loyola night-school grad Ed Derwinski is one of those guys who cannot easily button their suit jackets. Even in a pin-stripe suit, Derwinski seems pretty much what he was when he began his political career 36 years ago: the head of a mom-and-pop Polish savings and loan in Chicago's South Side neighborhood of Roseland.

Yet the affable, unpolished glad-hander has proven to be one of the smartest people in town.

With a political base that lay largely with the Kiwanis and local chamber of commerce, the then-29-year-old World War II Army veteran made a naive but successful run for a two-year term in the Illinois House. Twenty-three years in Congress and six in the State Department followed.

Now the Big Cheese, as he is known throughout his agency, is in his fourth year as the nation's first secretary of veterans affairs, a post recently elevated to Cabinet status and one that has embroiled him in constant controversy—including a recent call for his resignation by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

But for all his time at the top of Washington's stuffy heap, the big, beefy, 65-year-old Derwinski remains an unassuming "Howya doin'." Chicago-style Republican pol, right down to his ultrashort, meatpackers-bowling-league haircut and a deep, rumbling, Midwestern-accented voice.

He's a shrewd, battle-scarred insider known best for, of all things, his friendliness and his principles. He's an almost religiously anticommunist conservative, but one with friends on both sides of the partisan fence and all over the ideological landscape. He's a consummate capital survivor, though he still considers himself first and foremost a Chicagoan and looks forward to the day when he'll return to his roots.

Derwinski runs the Department of Veterans Affairs, the largest bureaucracy in the federal government after the Defense Department—245,000 employees—and one where the bright-checked sports jackets that once were his trademark would not seem out of place.

But the Roseland Kiwanian made some of his most notable career achievements at the State Department, an arena famous for its Savile Row and Brooks Brothers haberdashery, its priestly clannishness and Brahmin snottiness, and the elegance with which its soft-spoken brotherhood is known to insert the political shiv into the collegial back.

Derwinski was the person officials turned to when they really had to get something done, especially if it involved working out an agreement behind a closed door.

After losing his congressional seat in an election after the 1981 reapportionment, Derwinski became one of the then-Secretary of State George Shultz's top aides and his chief trouble-shooter. In six weeks he settled nasty fishing disputes that had lasted 15 years, and handled other fractious matters. He ultimately rose to the lofty rank of undersecretary of state for national security affairs.

Many careerists in the State Department greeted his arrival there with resentment or snickers. Shultz's chief deputy, John Whitehead, was an entrenched foe of Derwinski's. Shultz's successor, James Baker, offered Derwinski an easy out: ambassadorial appointment either to Poland or to Yugoslavia. He declined, citing a conflict because of his hatred of communist governments. Two weeks later, his old friend George Bush called to ask him to join his Cabinet.

In Congress, Derwinski had been the second-ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee and a leading behind-the-scenes operative. He was a delegate to the United Nations and a major player in the worldwide Interparliamentary Union, an international organization of members of parliamentary bodies.

His close friends and longtime contacts include not only President Bush, whom he first met in Congress, but also chiefs of state and foreign ministers all over the world. Iceland accorded him its highest honor in making him a commander of the Order of the Falcon—doubtless the only such honoree who keeps a stuffed Chicago Bears bear on his office couch.

No one in Washington is without enemies, and Derwinski has made his share. At its convention last month in Indianapolis, for example, the VFW adopted a resolution calling for his resignation and accusing him of failing to champion the needs of veterans. The American Legion and the Disabled American Veterans refrained from joining in.

Derwinski's recent ban on smoking and cigarette sales in the nation's 172 VA hospitals incurred the instant wrath of two leading spokesmen on veterans issues in the House, Reps. G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery (D-Miss.) and Harley Staggers (D-W. Va.).

A TOUGH CONSTITUENCY

Derwinski treats the VFW's complaints seriously, but as predictable opposition that comes with the job. "This is a tough job," he says. "We have a constituency that needs us, but is also very demanding."

The VFW leadership, which expressed similar displeasure with four of Derwinski's predecessors, had asked for his head earlier in his tenure, when he agreed to a request from the Bush administration POW-MIA negotiators to encourage Vietnamese cooperation by providing them with \$250,000 in obsolete VA medical equipment that was going to be junked. Although the Vietnam War ended nearly 20 years ago, many veterans still view Hanoi as the enemy.

The VFW was outraged, too, by Derwinski's concurrence in a proposal by Louis Sullivan, secretary of health and human services, to allocate empty beds in two underused VA hospitals at Salem, Va.,

and Tuskegee, Ala., for the care of mostly indigent patients who had no other medical facilities available locally.

The main concern was that the move could start the VA hospital system down a slippery slope leading to its amalgamation into a network of federal welfare medical facilities.

Both controversial policies have been rescinded. The VFW supported Montgomery's and Staggers' efforts to overturn the smoking ban, some veterans arguing that the military once issued cigarettes with C-rations and is now trying to take them away.

A longtime non-smoker, Derwinski argues that it's not a veterans-rights issue but a health issue, that smoking areas have been set up in convenient outdoor shelters, that smoke-free hospitals are becoming the norm in the U.S. and that the VA hospitals could lose their accreditation if they don't go along.

SHAKING THE MONEY TREE

More baffling is the complaint that Derwinski has been shorting veterans in terms of spending. At a time of staggering federal deficits, when virtually every other federal department is being hit with freezes and cuts, Derwinski got an upfront, supplemental \$700 million for VA health care out of Bush when he took over the job, and has increased VA hospital spending by \$1 billion in each of the last three years despite stubborn opposition from budget director Richard Darman.

Even Rep. Lane Evans (D-Ill.), probably the VA's chief critic in the House, acknowledged Derwinski's effort. "The man is trying," Evans said.

Among Derwinski's challenges: Helping VA hospitals start specializing in geriatric medicine because of the age of World War II veterans, and accommodating the 10 percent of the nation's hospitalized AIDS patients who are among the 1.1 million veterans that VA hospitals treat every year.

Derwinski's supporters think he'll meet the challenges and survive the flak.

"I'll stand with my old friend Eddie," said U.S. Appeals Court Judge Abner Mikva. A former Illinois member of Congress and an outspoken liberal Democrat, Mikva is the ideological opposite of Derwinski, and they've frequently differed on partisan matters.

"He was always a joy to deal with," said Mikva, now one of the most powerful federal judges in Washington and often mentioned as a possible Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court. "He reflects what ought to happen to people after they get elected to public office. He has continued to grow and learn and has never lost sight of what he feels is best for the country."

Another admirer is Jeffery Bergner, a respected Washington foreign-policy consultant, author and adjunct professor on foreign affairs at Georgetown University. In the 1980s he was staff director of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a White House adviser.

"When you first see Ed," Bergner said, "you think that you're going to get bowled over by him—this large, forceful-sized guy. But beneath his exterior, he's actually a very subtle guy. He's always able to find the point [in disputes] at which agreement can be made—in a subtle way. He's done this in a lot of tough situations. He doesn't play to the grandstand. I think the problem [at the State Department] was that he's goal-oriented while they're process-oriented. I do greatly admire him."

"IF YOU'RE SO SMART..."

Derwinski's grandparents were typical of the Polish immigrants who settled in Chi-

cago in the late 19th Century. One grandfather had been a peasant farmer, the other a factory worker. His father, Woziech, started a small savings and loan association in Roseland when those neighborhood institutions were established along ethnic lines.

"Our big breakthrough came when the Germans and other ethnic groups started making deposits," Derwinski said.

Derwinski served in the Pacific at the end of World War II and was among the first U.S. Army troops to occupy Japan.

When his father died in 1947, he took over the family business, eventually increasing its assets from \$1 million to \$13 million.

In a legislative remap in 1956, the machines of both political parties fixed it so the state senator and all three state representatives from Roseland's district would be from the south Chicago area on the other side of Lake Calumet. A neighborhood protest meeting was held, and young Derwinski was one of the angry speakers. He was told: "If you're so damn smart, why don't you run?"

Derwinski did, and with the help of the predominantly Republican Dutch ethnics of Roseland (the Polish vote being largely a lock for the Democrats), he won the primary and a seat in Springfield.

THE DIPLOMATIC THING

During his one term in the Illinois House, he and his liberal Democratic friend Mikva sponsored a bill that made history for receiving the fewest "aye" votes ever for a measure called on the House floor. It would have eliminated straight-ticket, one-pull voting.

"Ed and I cast the only votes for it," Mikva said. "Later, I remember treating him to a few drinks at a watering hole called the Lake Club. He was lamenting that he didn't think he stood a chance of getting re-elected. Next thing I knew, he got elected to Congress."

Derwinski became a friend of Bush's during their time in Congress. In 1980, when most other conservative Illinois Republicans were marching lockstep for Ronald Reagan, Derwinski went to the convention as an elected Bush delegate.

After Derwinski lost his remapped congressional seat in a primary fight in 1982, Bush and Shultz, another friend of Derwinski's from his Chicago days, tapped him for the post of State Department counselor.

He sat as a member of Shultz's inner circle, and was invariably sent in when negotiations being handled by careerists bogged down, securing treaties ending long-festering disputes over American navigation rights in Canada's Northwest Passage, Iceland's role in NATO, and all manner of fishing quarrels. "You didn't need to know the diplomatic thing," he said. "What you had to know was enough about the country to know its politics and history. You had to know what they could give on and what they couldn't."

WHAT NEXT?

In 1960, Derwinski married Patricia Van Der Giesen, daughter of the then-mayor of South Holland. They had two children, both now grown.

The Derwinskis separated in 1983 and divorced in 1986. During the separation, Derwinski started dating Bonnie Hickey, a divorced, politically active Chicagoan from Bridgeport who had run unsuccessfully for the Metropolitan Sanitary District and Congress and headed other Republicans' campaigns. They married when Derwinski's divorce became final. They live in a condominium complex in Falls Church, Va., and for the last several years she has been the chief congressional liaison for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

If Bush wins re-election, Derwinski says he'll ask to stay on in his present job. "It's a challenge," he says, "and I'm enjoying the challenge."

If Derwinski's long government career should come to an end for any reason, he doesn't plan to hang around Washington as so many retired public servants do.

"I've talked about this with Bonnie, and I think we'll go back to Chicago," he said. "We've always thought of ourselves as Chicagoans. Bonnie would like to work with companies in intergovernmental relations, but I'd like to share some of my experience and understanding with the next generation."

Added the compulsive, lifelong reader of history books, "I'd like to go into teaching."

VOTING RECORD

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, it has become my practice to insert periodically in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of key votes that I have cast in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The list is arranged in this manner: Each item begins with the rollcall vote number of the bill or resolution that the House was considering, followed by the bill number and a summary of the issue. This is followed by my own vote on the issue and the vote outcome.

This list of votes covers the period of January 28, 1992, through July 29, 1992.

KEY VOTES OF CONGRESSMAN DONALD J. PEASE

(4) H.R. 4095. Unemployment Benefits Extension. Authorizing \$2.7 billion to extend unemployment benefits for an additional 13 weeks, permitting a total of 33 weeks in high-unemployment states and 26 weeks in the remaining states. Yes. Passed 404-8.

(17) H.R. 3490. Pay-per-Call Telephone Regulation. Ordering the Federal Communications Commission to issue regulations for the 900 pay-per-call telephone industry. Yes. Passed 381-31.

(34) H.R. 3844. Haitian Refugee Protection. Suspending temporarily actions to repatriate Haitians who were in the custody of U.S. officials before February 5, 1992; allotting 2,000 refugee admission slots to Haitians; requiring the president to report to Congress on the fate of repatriated Haitians; and other purposes. No. Passed 217-165.

(42) H. Con. Res. 287. FY 1993 Budget Resolution. Adopting "Plan B" to set spending levels for FY 1993, which would become effective if legislation to change the 1990 budget agreement and permit cuts in defense funds to be used to finance domestic spending increases fails; Plan B would double the president's defense cuts and use the savings for domestic programs and to reduce the budget deficit. Yes. Passed 224-191.

(43) H.R. 2212. Conditional MFN for China in 1992. Overriding the president's veto of the bill prohibiting the president from granting most-favored-nation (MFN) status to China for the year beginning July 3, 1992, unless he reports that China has made significant advances in the prevention of various human rights abuses, discouraging weapons proliferation, and remedying unfair trade practices. Yes. Passed 357-61.

(45) H. Res. 396. Disclosure of House Bank Abuses. Approving the disclosure of names of

any members or former members who wrote a check that exceeded his/her balance at the House Bank and the number of such checks written from July 1, 1992, to October 3, 1991. Yes. Passed 426-0.

(54) H.R. 4210. 1992 Tax Bill. Creating a 20% tax credit against Social Security taxes for middle income families, to be replaced in 1994 with a permanent \$300/child tax credit; instituting a new 36% top tax rate and a 10% surtax on millionaires; providing a graduated capital gains tax cut; restoring tax-deductible IRAs for all taxpayers; allowing penalty-free IRA withdrawals in certain circumstances. Yes. Passed 211-189.

(55) H.R. 4210. 1992 Tax Bill. Overriding the president's veto of H.R. 4210. Yes. Failed 211-215.

(66) H.R. 3732. Eliminate Budget Walls. Modifying the 1990 Budget Enforcement Act to allow the shifting of funds between defense, international and domestic appropriations. Yes. Failed 187-238.

(79) S. 3. Campaign Finance Reform. Limiting congressional campaign spending through incentives for candidates who agree to voluntary spending limits; cutting the amount candidates can accept from PACs and restricting "soft money" activities. Yes. Passed 259-165.

(84) H. Res. 423. Administrative Operation of the House. Abolishing the House Postmaster; creating an inspector general to oversee periodic audits of the House; transferring administrative and financial functions to a newly created director of non-legislative and financial services; eliminating certain "perks" in the House. Yes. Passed 269-81.

(87) H.R. 2967. Older Americans Act. Reauthorizing the programs under the Older Americans Act through FY 1995, revising the Social Security Earnings Test to double the amount a person between 65 and 69 can earn without having their Social Security benefits reduced. No. Passed 340-68.

(90) H.R. 4364. FY 1993-95 NASA Reauthorization. Amendment eliminating \$2.3 billion designated for the Space Station Freedom. Yes. Failed 159-254.

(95) H.R. 3090. Family Planning Reauthorization. Reauthorizing Title X of the Public Health Service Act through FY 1997; also overturning the administration's "gag rule," thereby permitting abortion counseling upon request at federally funded family planning centers. Yes. Passed 268-150.

(107) H. Con. Res. 287. FY 1993 Budget Resolution. Instructing the House conferees to agree to Senate provisions concerning a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution to require a balanced federal budget. No. Passed 322-66.

(125) H.R. 5132. FY 1992 Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations. Providing \$494,650,000 for disaster assistance and loans in response to the Los Angeles riots and flood damage resulting from the Chicago tunnel collapse. Yes. Passed 244-162.

(131) H. Con. Res. 320. Congressional Recognition of the 27th Constitutional Amendment. Recognizing the 27th Amendment, which states that a congressional pay raise shall not take effect until an intervening election has occurred. Yes. Passed 414-3.

(137) H.R. 4990. FY 1992 Rescissions. Rescinding \$8.16 billion in previously approved FY 1992 budget authority, including \$7.2 billion in defense, \$761 million in domestic programs and \$164 million in foreign aid; rescissions include funding cuts for the B-2 bomber, the Strategic Defense Initiative and the Seawolf nuclear submarine schedule. Yes. Passed 404-11.

(139) H. Con. Res. 287. FY 1993 Budget Resolution. Approving \$1.516 trillion in budget authority for FY 1993, with a deficit of \$327 billion. Yes. Passed 209-207.

(144) H.R. 776. National Energy Policy. Establishing policy to increase domestic energy production and conservation; overhaul the federal law concerning electric utilities; encourage the use of alternative motor fuels; provide tax incentives for renewable energy; and other purposes. Yes. Passed 381-37.

(147) H.R. 2507. National Institutes of Health Reauthorization. Reauthorizing NIH programs through FY 1996, and lifting the ban on fetal tissue transplant research utilizing fetal tissue resulting from an abortion. Yes. Passed 260-148.

(157) H.R. 5006. FY 1993 Defense Authorization. Amendment reducing by 40 percent the number of U.S. military stationed overseas by the end of FY 1995. Yes. Passed 225-177.

(160) H.R. 5006. FY 1993 Defense Authorization. Amendment authorizing an increase from \$400 million to \$650 million for programs designed to cut the nuclear weapons arsenal of the former Soviet Union. Yes. Passed 356-54.

(162) H.R. 5006. FY 1993 Defense Authorization. Amendment calling for further reductions in the nuclear weapons arsenals of the U.S. and other countries, including the former Soviet republics; calling for faster reductions under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START); and calling for an end of plutonium and highly enriched uranium production by 1995. Yes. Passed 278-135.

(164) H.R. 5006. FY 1993 Defense Authorization. Amendment instituting a one-year moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons unless the president certifies that any of the former Soviet republics have tested nuclear weapons during that time. Yes. Passed 237-167.

(168) H.R. 5006. FY 1993 Defense Authorization. Amendment to cut funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) by \$2 billion, to repeal the Missile Defense Act of 1991, and to eliminate the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. Yes. Failed 117-248.

(170) H.R. 5006. FY 1993 Defense Authorization. Amendment to prohibit any future production of new B-2 aircraft beyond the 15 already in development. Yes. Failed 162-212.

(172) H.R. 5006. FY 1993 Defense Authorization. Authorizing \$270 billion for defense programs in FY 1993. No. Passed 198-168.

(187) H.J. Res. 290. Balanced-Budget Constitutional Amendment. Proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit deficit spending unless a three-fifths majority in both the House and the Senate agree on a specific deficit amount or unless there is a declaration of war or military emergency enacted into law; requires the president to submit a balanced budget each fiscal year and requires a three-fifths majority of both chambers to increase the public debt. No. Failed 280-153 (two-thirds majority needed for passage).

(194) S. 250. National "Motor Voter" Registration. Requiring states to provide access to voter registration when applying for public certificates, such as a driver's or marriage license. Yes. Passed 268-153.

(201) H.R. 5373. FY 1993 Energy and Water Appropriations. Amendment rescinding \$450 million previously allocated to fund the superconducting super collider. Yes. Passed 232-181.

(222) H.R. 2507. National Institutes of Health (NIH) Reauthorization. Overriding the president's veto of the bill reauthorizing funding for NIH programs through FY 1996 and lifting the ban on fetal tissue transplant

research using tissue obtained from abortions. Yes. Failed 271-156 (two-thirds majority required for passage).

(236) H.J. Res. 517. Railroad Labor Dispute. Instituting a cooling-off period to ease the negotiation of unresolved labor disputes between particular railroads and striking employees and outlining an arbitration procedure which must be followed if no initial agreement is reached. Yes. Passed 248-140.

(242) H.R. 5429. Independent Social Security Administration. Establishing the Social Security Administration as an independent agency. Yes. Passed 350-8.

(267) H.R. 5260. Extended Unemployment Benefits. Providing 20 or 26 weeks of extended unemployment assistance to workers who exhaust their standard UI benefits between July 4, 1992, and March 6, 1993, unless the national unemployment rate falls below 7 percent, and enacting permanent changes to the extended benefits program to trigger emergency benefits automatically in future periods of high unemployment. Yes. Passed 396-23.

(268) H.R. 11. Urban Aid and Tax Bill. Providing tax incentives for the establishment for 50 enterprise zones in disadvantaged urban and rural areas and providing \$2.5 billion over five years for job training and various community development programs in them; extending certain expiring tax provisions; repealing the tax on luxury items (yachts, furs, etc.); and raising the revenue to finance all provisions of the bill. Yes. Passed 356-55.

(272) H.R. 5100. Trade Bill. Amendment instructing the U.S. trade representative to enforce a limit on imported Japanese automobiles and to enforce a Japanese commitment to increase the use of U.S. made parts in American-manufactured Japanese cars. Yes. Passed 260-166.

(273) H.R. 5100. Trade Bill. Reauthorizing for five years the Super 301 program that requires the identification of countries imposing trade barriers to U.S. goods, negotiation to eliminate the barriers, and possible retaliation if negotiations fail; requiring the USTR to negotiate voluntary auto import limits with Japan; modernizing the Customs Service; strengthening U.S. anti-dumping and countervailing duties laws; and other purposes. Yes. Passed 280-145.

(274) S. 1150. Higher Education Act Reauthorization. Reauthorizing through FY 1997 the Higher Education Act of 1965, extending eligibility for Guaranteed Student Loans to all students regardless of income and eligibility for Parent Loans to Undergraduate Students (PLUS) to all parents with no adverse credit histories; removing family home and farm equity from eligibility determination formulas for federal assistance; and increasing Pell Grant levels to \$3,700. Yes. Passed 419-7.

(285) H.J. Res. 502. Disapproval of MFN for China in 1992. Disapproving the president's decision to extend most-favored-nation trade status to China in 1992. No. Passed 258-135.

(286) H.R. 5318. Conditional MFN for China in 1993. Prohibiting the president from granting most-favored status to China unless he reports that China has released and accounted for all prisoners from the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in 1989 and has made significant advances in resolving concerns over weapons procurement, human rights and trade violations. Yes. Passed 339-62.

(313) H.R. 4850. Cable Television Regulation. Instructing the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to set a nationwide rate for basic cable service and regulate

rates for other programming under certain circumstances in order to lower cable service rates for consumers and improve customer service. Yes. Passed 340-73.

(334) H.R. 5679. FY 1993 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Appropriations. Amendment cutting \$1.2 billion for the Space Station, and dedicating the remaining \$525 million to cover costs of closing down the program. Yes. Failed 181-237.

FREEZE DRIED BLOOD: A MODERN MILITARY MIRACLE

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you an excellent article on the Navy's Freeze-Dried Blood and related programs that appeared in the August 24, 1992, issue of the Navy Times.

As many of our colleagues are aware, there is a continual shortage of whole blood throughout the Nation. At times the shortfall is critical, especially in high density, metropolitan areas and in areas hit by natural disaster. The biggest problem is in the area of storage, transportation, and delivery of fresh red blood cells. Whole blood can only be kept at room temperature for approximately 30 minutes, therefore, it must be refrigerated until minutes before use. This has made delivery to the accident victim in remote areas or on the battlefield extremely problematic. The traditional solution has been to control hemorrhaging and then evacuate the patient as quickly as possible to a field hospital or other facility equipped for blood storage and transfusion. In most incidences, a saline solution is used to replace lost blood volume until evacuation is possible. But this does not replace the vital oxygen-carrying lost red blood cells that can mean the difference between life and death.

Refrigerated red blood cells last only 35-40 days. Frozen red cells have a longer shelf life, but require extensive postthaw washing with bulky equipment and sterile fluids to remove the toxic preservatives that are used in the freezing process. Frozen blood also requires special freezers and constant supply of electricity.

While the civilian blood centers have set out on their own research and development programs, the Navy has taken the Government lead in helping to solve the long-term blood storage problem. Working closely with their civilian counterparts, the Navy now has several promising blood programs—addressing different blood-related problems—on the horizon.

Perhaps the most promising is the breakthrough in Freeze-Dried Red Blood Cells processing. Cryopharm Corp. of Pasadena, CA, has developed a revolutionary approach to freeze-dry red blood cells as a cost effective and safe way of delivering red blood cells to the accident victim or combat casualty. The company began its research program in 1987 and has made significant advances including the first clinical tests on human volunteers. Cryopharm completed its 1992 initial clinical studies and the results were very encouraging. As the article below points out, the Navy is

also pleased with the progress the research has made and is looking forward to utilizing this innovative solution to combat casualty care in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I hope our colleagues find this article as informative as I have.

[From the Navy Times, Aug. 24, 1992]

FREEZE-DRIED BLOOD: NAVY'S RESEARCH JUST MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE (By Patrick Pexton)

WASHINGTON.—War is a bloody affair.

Combatants die as often from loss of blood as from the torn flesh left by shrapnel and bullets. And despite medevac helicopters, the percentage of deaths among seriously wounded soldiers has barely improved since World War II.

It was then that British doctors first learned casualties recovered faster when given blood transfusions. And what doctors have been searching for ever since has been a way to replace lost blood and fluids in the critical first hour after initial injury. It's during those 60 minutes when so many serious wounds turn deadly.

Such a breakthrough is now only a few years away.

Within as little as five years, wounded sailors and Marines may owe their lives to a new kind of first-aid—one that uses freeze-dried and artificial blood to replenish the loss of life-giving fluids.

With these blood products, in some cases injected into wounded right on the battlefield, a sailor or Marine may have a better than 90 percent chance of surviving a serious wound.

Navy researchers are largely responsible for these products, which will allow technicians to take blood substitutes closer to the front lines of battle. But the Navy has had help from the Army, from taxpayers and even from a pair of unlikely characters: fish and coffee.

JUST ADD WATER

The new blood products grew out of the Navy's 20 years of research and success with frozen blood, which is now deployed at sites throughout the globe, waiting to be thawed for wartime.

But despite years of Navy improvements to frozen blood—extending its shelf life, using less toxic preservatives—it remains bulky and requires electricity to be kept cold right up to its use in the body. As a result, its use is limited on the battlefield.

That left doctors thinking about freeze-dried blood—just like freeze-dried instant coffee. If blood could be freeze dried, they thought, it would be lightweight, small in volume, and could be kept at room temperature. Blood could be carried to the wounded, rather than the wounded taken to the blood. And freeze-dried blood, in even the rarest blood types, could be taken almost anywhere: aboard ships, submarines, space stations, civilian ambulances or even in an individual Marine's backpack.

Now Navy and private researchers have done it. They've transformed fresh, whole, human blood into a dry reddish powder, much like ground cinnamon. Just add sterile water and it saves lives.

But the road to freeze-dried blood has not been easy.

Just as freeze-dried coffee doesn't taste the same as fresh brewed, freeze-dried blood undergoes changes. Microscopic red blood cells are far more delicate than Colombian caffeine molecules and half of the blood cells can be destroyed outright in the freeze-drying process. Those that are left carry oxygen only half as efficiently.

So far, researchers have reached the point where reconstituted freeze-dried red blood cells have 80 percent of the effectiveness of the originals. But that's not quite good enough, and the rehydrated cells also are not lasting the normal 120-day life cycle of a red blood cell.

Two Navy contractors are trying to overcome the freeze-drying hurdles. Life Cell Corp., of The Woodlands, Texas, is working with \$579,000 of Navy money and some U.S. Army money. Cryopharm, of Pasadena, Calif., is using \$1.35 million awarded in 1990 for three years of research from the U.S. Naval Medical Research and Development Command.

How the two companies are doing their research are trade secrets. But in general, Cryopharm is looking at different kinds of non-toxic chemicals that will preserve the cells during the freezing and drying process, as well as improvements to the cooling and evaporation process itself. LifeCell is looking at freezing the blood faster and in tiny microdroplets, which would better safeguard the red blood cells.

Even more tantalizing, the companies are studying how to inactivate blood viruses, such as AIDS and hepatitis, through freeze drying.

WHY FREEZE DRY BLOOD?

The need for freeze-dried blood arises from how the body reacts to trauma and the limitations of wartime medical care.

The loss of bodily fluids from wounds can kill within 60 minutes. Fluid loss drops blood pressure, which leads to shock, and that, coupled with the loss of red blood cells, robs the body's ability to carry oxygen to vital organs, such as the brain and heart.

Because of the vital role that blood and fluids play in trauma care, the traditional approach to combat medicine has been to stop bleeding, get intravenous sterile fluids into the victim, and transport the patient to a place for blood transfusions and surgery. That's why medevac helicopters and MASH units were used in Korea and Vietnam, and why civilian hospitals have helicopters, paramedics and shock-trauma centers today.

The system works better in the civilian world, where hospitals are close by and accidents infrequent. In battle, casualties all tend to come flooding in at once and the hospitals can be far from the fighting.

The challenge for combat medicine then has always been first to buy time for the wounded, stabilizing the patient long enough to get to the next level of care.

A second and more modern challenge, however, is to provide enough blood in the first seven to 10 days of a war, which, given today's technology, is when most of the blood will be spilled.

"The challenge is to have a safe blood supply, [that is] free of disease, readily deployable, [has a] long storage life and is light in weight," said Capt. Edward. T. Flynn Jr., commanding officer of the Naval Medical Research and Development Command, which oversees blood research.

But meeting that goal is formidable. Fresh whole human blood spoils 30 minutes after being taken out of a refrigerator, and even under cooling lasts only 35 to 40 days. A corpsman, or a battalion aid station, cannot transport huge refrigerators, nor can they carry every blood type to match every wounded Marine.

That's where the idea of freeze-dried blood came in. If blood could be freeze dried just like instant coffee, Navy doctors reasoned, its volume and weight could be greatly reduced and a corpsman could do battlefield transfusions just by adding sterile water.

FROZEN BLOOD

But nearly all of this frontier research in freeze-dried blood would never have happened without the Navy's pioneering work in frozen blood.

Before blood can be freeze dried, it first must be frozen without destroying the red blood cells, which carry oxygen, and the platelets, tiny cells that help blood clot.

If the freezing process is not done correctly, ice crystals form, rupturing the microscopic red blood cell walls, much as a water balloon would be damaged when the water within turned to ice.

But Dr. C. Robert Valeri and others at the Naval Blood Research Laboratory at the Boston University School of Medicine have mastered the freezing process for blood and the 20-year-old process is well-established and reliable.

First, the saline liquid inside the blood's red cells is removed, to protect the cells from crystallizing—and breaking down—during freezing and thawing. Next, the saline is replaced with glycerol, a preservative similar to antifreeze.

But the glycerol, which is toxic, has to be removed before the thawed red cells can be put back into a body.

The Navy is so adept at freezing blood that its shelf life is now up to 20 years—blood from the Vietnam era is still viable when thawed today. Led by the Navy, the Defense Department is now prepositioning 225,000 units of frozen blood around the world. The freezing is done at four Navy hospitals—Bethesda, Portsmouth, Great Lakes and San Diego.

Frozen blood banks—essentially big and very cold deep freezers at -90 degrees Celsius—are now aboard the Navy's two hospital ships, Mercy and Comfort, as well as many amphibious assault ships. Frozen blood was actually thawed, although never used, for Operation Desert Storm.

But frozen blood has some disadvantages.

Thawed blood has a short shelf life. The federal Food and Drug Administration has approved its use only up to 24 hours after thawing. That virtually requires that it be used near a hospital or ship freezer.

So Valeri and his researchers are now learning how to extend the shelf life of thawed blood up to 14 days, which would greatly add to its flexibility. That way, ships leaving the United States in an emergency could begin thawing blood during the cruise to a combat zone.

But there's another problem with frozen blood. Bulky and expensive freezers capable of the -80C temperatures are required to keep it all frozen. And it takes time, and two liters of sterile fluids, to thaw and cleanse each unit of frozen blood of the glycerol. To "de-glycerol" and thaw one unit of blood takes about an hour on an expensive machine, not nearly fast enough, or cheap enough, if the battle is raging.

A FISHY SOLUTION

So scientists are turning to cold fish in their search for a solution.

The winter flounder swims in northern oceans, where only submarines and ice breakers dare sail, in waters a micron above freezing. Yet the fish doesn't turn into an ice cube because of a protein it manufactures. It's a natural anti-freeze.

That protein, called hydroxyethyl starch, is being imitated and manufactured—genetically engineered—by Cryolife Inc., of Marietta, Ga. under one of several Navy research and development grants. Cryolife's goal is to use that non-toxic fish starch instead of the toxic glycerol. Frozen blood then no longer

not need to be "washed" before use, providing for the first time an almost instant thaw-and-use blood product.

STERILE SWAMP WATER AND ARTIFICIAL BLOOD

WASHINGTON.—Freeze-dried blood is not the only path Navy blood researchers are pursuing.

Several other research programs promise improvements for battlefield medicine, including changing blood types, manufacturing artificial blood, freeze drying blood platelets, and making machines that can turn swamp water into sterile intravenous fluids.

If all of the programs prove successful, and economical, they will help transform the way sailors and Marines are treated.

BLOOD TYPING

Blood types are one more barrier to getting quantities of blood to the battlefield quickly because blood banks have to keep on hand A, B, O and the various positive and negative combinations of each blood group.

Although Group O is the universally compatible blood, in a war situation it can be exhausted quickly. So Navy researchers are studying how to convert groups A and B into the universal O. Overall blood supply would effectively be doubled and physicians and corpsmen could simply reach for the blood bag without checking for compatibility.

In fact, Navy researchers have already succeeded with Group B, using an enzyme found only in raw green coffee beans to split the B antigen, or marker, right off the red blood cell. Type B is transformed into type O.

ARTIFICIAL BLOOD

Another way to get blood to the battlefield, or to buy time for the wounded who cannot get a transfusion, is through artificial blood.

Navy researchers are working with two biotechnology firms to manufacture something called liposome-encapsulated hemoglobin. In layman terms, the researchers are making genetically engineered hemoglobin, the substance with red blood cells that carries oxygen, and encasing it in spheres of an artificial membrane to ease its passage through the bloodstream.

The advantage of LEH, as they are called, is that they potentially could do the oxygen-carrying work of blood, without the cumbersome and time-consuming process of collecting, freezing, freeze-drying or processing human blood.

Drs. Frances S. Ligler and Alan S. Rudolph at the Naval Research Laboratory's Center for Bio/Molecular Science and Engineering, are working with two biotechnology companies on this project.

The obstacles to full-scale production are making the liposomes sterile—they cannot be heat sterilized because high temperatures destroy them—and meeting FDA approval.

PLATELETS

Not only do wounded sailors and Marines need red blood cells to carry oxygen to vital organs, they need blood platelets to keep the blood clotting.

Platelets are even more unstable than red blood cells and cannot be stored for as long, fresh or frozen. But frozen platelets are already a fact, frozen as blood is with preservatives for up to two years, and possibly longer. Dr. C. Robert Valeri and his team at the Naval Blood Research Laboratory at the Boston University School of Medicine are working on extending the life of frozen platelets.

REFLUPS

The final chain in keeping combat casualties alive, apart from blood, is to get sterile

intravenous fluids out to the battlefield, or as close to it as possible.

The Navy, working with the Army, is preparing a machine prototype which should be running by the end of this year. Called the REFLUPS machine, for resuscitative fluids production system, the device can take the dirtiest, scummiest water, anything from brackish oasis water to ship sludge, and purify it into sterile resuscitative fluids for battlefield or civilian disaster casualties. REFLUPS machines, ranging in price from \$50,000 to \$90,000 each, use highly effective reverse-osmosis filters to clean 80 to 100 liters of fluid per hour. The Navy should be getting 20 or 30 of the devices in the next few years.

REFLUPS will reduce the need for a long logistical line, stockpiles of sterile fluids and storage space on board ships.—Patrick Pexton.

WHY THE NAVY?

WASHINGTON.—It may seem odd that the Navy is the lead service on frozen and freeze-dried blood, rather than the Army, but Cmdr. Bruce Rutherford, head of the Navy's Blood Programs Office, says it is a natural fit.

The Navy and Marines, unlike other services, are constantly deployed and are often first on the scene in a war zone. They have to make do using what they brought with them, Rutherford explains.

The Navy blood research programs have cost about \$5.5 million a year in recent years, and \$3 million to \$4 million a year going back several more. In the next three years, the Navy hopes to get an additional \$7.5 million to bring all the programs to the production stage.

Most of the research programs are in the laboratory or animal research stage, but clinical trials on humans are in the offing—as long as the research and development money keeps flowing.

But compared to the cost of a single plane or helicopter, Navy researchers say the less than \$100 million spent on blood research is a good investment, especially if it fulfills its promise of saving nine of 10 casualties.—Patrick Pexton.

HONORING REV. JULIUS SASPORTAS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct honor today to recognize the retirement of Rev. Julius Sasportas, the founder and spiritual leader of the Co-op City Baptist Church, after 22 years of faithful service to the church and community.

On Sunday, November 20, 1971, Reverend Sasportas held the first worship service of the Co-op City Baptist Church in a meeting room in the Dreiser community center. Nine people joined the congregation that day. Since that time, the church has grown and prospered, largely to the efforts of Reverend Sasportas. He now leaves to his successors a church community that has become an integral part of life in Co-op City.

Having planted the gospel like a seed, Reverend Sasportas can take great satisfaction in having seen a beautiful tree grow in the midst of our community. On behalf of the people of

Co-op City, I thank Reverend Sasportas for all his efforts and wish him health and happiness in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN P. YOKICH

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of September 23, Stephen P. Yokich will be honored by receiving the March of Dimes Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year Award. This honor is bestowed upon individuals who are dedicated professionally and personally to improving our community. I am very pleased to pay tribute to a remarkable individual.

Mr. Stephen Yokich has been a dedicated fighter for union workers in Michigan and around the country for many years. Among some of his accomplishments for workers are improving health and safety conditions and developing employee assistance programs designed to help employees who have substance abuse or domestic and financial problems.

Assuming an active role in our community is a responsibility we all share, but few of us fulfill. Steve has unfailingly devoted himself to this task by being actively involved in many organizations such as the NAACP, the Coalition of Labor Union Women [CLUW] and the Michigan Cancer Foundation, to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, through his commitment and hard work Steve Yokich has touched countless lives. Knowing Steve as well as I do, I expect he will no doubt continue to do so.

On this special occasion, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the fine accomplishments of a friend and extend to him our best wishes.

A TRIBUTE TO PRISCILLA CELANO: SELFLESS COMMUNITY SERVANT

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding leader in the New York community. On October 14, 1992, Priscilla Celano will be honored for her nearly 15 years of public service by the Yeshiva Munchas Yehuba. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my deep appreciation for her committed service to Brooklyn's Community Board 12 and to the citizens of New York.

Priscilla Celano was appointed to the position of district manager for community board 12 in 1983, after having served as assistant to the district manager since 1978. On a daily basis, she is deeply involved in handling and resolving complaints and emergencies of every description. While her position is a difficult and demanding one, Mrs. Celano has found the time to initiate many projects that were beneficial to the community.

Mrs. Celano has reached out to many people, giving help and hope to all. She has proved herself to be dedicated, aware, and sensitive to the concerns of others.

In addition to the accolade she will soon receive from the Yeshiva, Priscilla Celano has been given special recognition for her dedication and commitment by other organizations in the community. She is the recipient of awards and commendations from Kensington Merchants Association, Emunah Women, National Barrier Foundation, Brooklyn Chinese American Association, St. Catharine of Alexandria Rosary-Alter Society, Purim Parade, fire department, Dora Vaccaro Humanitarian Award, department of sanitation, and was CONO's Woman of the Year.

Regardless of Mrs. Celano's busy schedule, she is always available to assist someone with a problem. Ready with a helping hand and a reassuring smile, the people who live and prosper within the community have found a true champion in Priscilla Celano. At the present time, community board 12 is considered one of the most visible boards in the city. As district manager, she is an inspired "idea" person, projecting and formulating ideas about community needs for consideration by the board. Mrs. Celano looks upon each project as a challenge and she meets each challenge with determination and boundless creative energy. Mrs. Celano always gives instinctively of her time and energy. The citizens who live in the fine and caring community represented by community board 12 do so in part thanks to the efforts of a fine and caring lady, Priscilla Celano.

It is only appropriate that this decent and selfless woman, and the good deeds she has bestowed on her community, be recognized. I proudly do so today on the floor of the House of Representatives.

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
FAMILY LITERACY

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with much pride that I share with our colleagues an article that appeared in Parade magazine on July 12, 1992. This article features the work of the National Center for Family Literacy and its founder and president, Ms. Sharon Darling.

Headquartered in my district in Louisville, KY, the National Center for Family Literacy is a 4-year-old private, nonprofit corporation which was founded on the premise that literacy skills can best be developed by involving families—both parents and children. The center's innovative programs allow adults the opportunity to cultivate employment and parenting skills, and also allow children to master preliteracy skills.

Ms. Darling's 25 years of experience in the field of adult literacy make her a national leader in the movement to address the tragedy of illiteracy. She is deeply committed to improving the lives of American families.

President Bush nominated Ms. Darling to serve as a member of the Board of the Na-

tional Institute for Literacy, and she was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on September 17. As I stated in my letter of support for her nomination, she will make an enormous contribution to the Board's work of addressing the issue of illiteracy.

I am pleased that Ms. Darling and the National Center for Family Literacy have been the focus of nationwide attention. The text of the Parade magazine article follows:

[From the Parade Magazine, July 12, 1992]

WHERE PARENT AND CHILD LEARN TOGETHER
(By Michael Ryan)

"The Government estimates that about 83 million people in this country are illiterate," Sharon Darling told me one recent morning. "That does not mean just people who can't read at all. Most are people whose reading skills are not sufficient for them to do their jobs correctly."

When she gave me that startling statistic, Sharon Darling was preaching to the converted. That very morning, I had to help two adults read. A parking garage attendant was unable to figure out my claim check, and a rental car clerk misread the contract and gave me the wrong car. Both were grown people in their 20s who couldn't do their jobs correctly because they couldn't read well.

Sharon Darling has made adult literacy her life's work and passion. As president of the National Center for Family Literacy, she is also making a change in the lives of people who thought they were condemned by lack of education to an unending cycle of poverty, dead-end jobs or welfare.

"A few years ago, I was the director of adult education in Kentucky," Darling explained as we drove toward the Wheatley Elementary School in a rundown section of Louisville, Ky. "We had one of the highest proportions of adults without a high school diploma in the country. Then we realized that, when the children of these people went into school, 70 percent of them never graduated from high school. That's where the idea came from."

The idea Darling and her colleagues came up with was Family Literacy—and I saw it in action as soon as I walked down a corridor at Wheatley. In one room, about a dozen women were busily at work. Several were writing in workbooks, practicing spelling or math. Others were reading the day's newspaper or consulting with a teacher. Two huge, dark-tinted picture windows allowed them to see into an adjoining room. There, another teacher was working with a very different group of students. They were learning the names of colors and figuring out how to put pegs into holes of corresponding shapes. The students in this class, Darling explained, were 3 or 4 years old, and they were the children of the women in the first room. The students in both rooms seemed to be enjoying what they were learning.

As Sharon Darling sees it, getting parents and children into school to learn together is a major breakthrough. "All of these parents dropped out of school for one reason or another," she said. "Many of them were afraid of school and afraid of teachers. That translated into one generation after another of parents not having confidence to go into schools and take part of their child's education."

Evelyn Brown helped teach me how the concept works. "I've been out of school for 25 years," she said. "I have two boys, 4 and 6 years old, and I knew that if they started bringing homework home, and I didn't know

what to do to help them, I'd be in bad shape." As she talked, Brown looked up from a workbook in which she was practicing spelling. Like all the adults in the program, she works at her own pace, concentrating on areas in which she needs to improve. "This is the first program that has provided child care," she explained, "so that I'm able to come and learn."

Promptly at 11 a.m., we moved to the next room for the daily session of PACT—Parent And Child Together. Here, the teacher Charlotte Williams explained, parents participate every day in their child's education. Evelyn Brown and her younger son, Bryant, played a game which helped him identify colors. Then the women sat in a circle with their children and talked about each youngster's progress.

"Parenting is an important part of this program," Sharon Darling told me. "Many parents don't realize how important they are to their child's education. The child is watching and learning from the parent all the time." For Evelyn Brown, the idea that she can help her sons to learn is thrilling. "I feel better that they're looking up to me," she said.

"We teach more than just literacy," Darling explained. In fact, the program asks each adult participant to commit to a year of classes, which will culminate in taking the examinations required for a GED—a high school equivalency certificate. In addition, adults are given instruction on parenting skills, dealing with spousal abuse and finding jobs. For the first time, they begin to see that their lives are filled with possibilities.

"I dropped out of high school when I got married," Lorrie Jorgensen told me. Without her diploma, she seemed doomed to dead-end jobs. "I've done everything from washing dogs to waitressing," she said as her son, James, clung to her for assurance. "But now I've taken all five of my GED tests, and I got my diploma last year." Even Lorrie seemed amazed that she had come this far—and exhilarated by what might come next. "I love computers. I've worked on some really advanced ones here. I'm going to college and studying computing."

Does Family Literacy really work? The program, in one form or another, is now in place in 38 sites in Kentucky. A grant from the Kenan Charitable Trust has helped establish it in Louisville, as well as in cities in North Carolina. A new grant from Toyota has helped it expand to 10 other cities. And the Bureau of Indian Affairs is trying it out on reservations across the country. More than 15,000 adults have been through the program, most of them women. (Men are eligible but seem more reluctant to admit that they need educational help.) "We're finding that 80 percent of the adults who commit to the program finish it," Sharon Darling told me. "And their children are performing better in school."

The numbers are good, but I found the best proof of how well Family Literacy is doing in Benita Ennis, a 31-year-old mother of six. "I left school at 14," she told me. "It was the biggest mistake of my life." Three years ago, Ennis decided to make some changes in her life. "I decided it was time to get off welfare," she said. Her desire to finish school put a strain on her marriage, she said, because her husband was opposed to the idea, but she enrolled in the Family Literacy program with her youngest daughter and stuck with it. She kept up with her studies, getting her GED and her first job in 1989. Ultimately, her marriage ended in divorce.

"The first time that welfare check wasn't in the mailbox, the kids came to me," she

said. "They were worried. I told them there weren't going to be any more checks in the mailbox."

Ennis' daughter Patricia, who went through the program with her, is now entering second grade, and Ennis said that Family Literacy has been a powerful force in her daughter's life. "She's doing really well in school," Ennis noted. "The teachers say they can see the difference between her and the other kids." Ennis' older children also are staying in school—and talking about college. They now have a resource they never had before: a mother who can help inspire them with her own achievements and help them with their homework. And Benita Ennis is even planning on going to college herself. "If you knew me three years ago, you wouldn't recognize me today," she said. "I've changed that much."

The self-confidence—as well as the reading and math skills Ennis learned—have improved her prospects in life. She is laying the groundwork for her future by working 55 hours a week at two jobs. Part of the time, she is a teacher's aide in the Louisville schools, working in the Family Literacy program. Then she goes to her job as a cashier in a supermarket in an affluent section of Louisville.

"I'm friends with my customers," she said. "They talk to me. People ask if I get jealous or angry when, for instance, a woman tell some that she just took a trip to France. I don't. It just gives me something to work for. It reminds me that I have to work harder to reach my goals."

I wouldn't be surprised, someday in the not-too-distant future, to get a postcard from Benita Ennis. From Paris.

TRIBUTE TO UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY AND HABILITATION, INC.

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional and caring organization that has been working for 40 years to better the lives of the developmentally disabled and other handicapped persons in Schuylkill, Carbon, and Northumberland Counties, PA. I am glad to tell my colleagues that United Cerebral Palsy of Schuylkill, Carbon, and Northumberland Counties [UCP] will celebrate its 40th anniversary of serving on September 26, 1992.

In 1952, Mrs. Mal Bartram and other parents in and around Pottsville, PA, were deeply concerned about the lack of services and opportunities for their handicapped and disabled children. They recognized a need to unite and bring their talents and resources together in order to help their disabled children live more productive and rewarding lives. Through dedication and perseverance, these concerned parents formed an organization that eventually grew into the United Cerebral Palsy of Schuylkill, Carbon, and Northumberland Counties. In October 1953 UCP held its first diagnostic clinic, and 1 year later the first class for handicapped children in the Pottsville School District met at Mount Hope School.

Mr. Speaker, in 1962 Habilitation, Inc., was founded to serve as the vocational rehabilitation program of UCP. Habilitation's first focus

was on arts and crafts, but within 10 years participants in Habilitation's programs were serving as a key supplier for many businesses in the community and across the country.

UCP and Habilitation are committed to promoting the general welfare of the developmentally disabled and other handicapped individuals in Schuylkill, Carbon, and Northumberland Counties. UCP and Habilitation operate training centers, sponsor and promote research, and mount an educational campaign to keep all citizens aware of the needs of the disabled and handicapped in their communities.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to come before the House of Representatives and congratulate UCP and Habilitation on its 40 years of proud, effective, and compassionate service. I also know that my colleagues join me in saying thank you to the many remarkable people who have made UCP and Habilitation into the outstanding organization it is today.

THE FAMILY INVESTMENT ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, last week I joined with several of my colleagues to introduce the Family Investment Act of 1992 (H.R. 5973), a five-point legislative program that is absolutely essential to keep American families intact, stable, and self-sufficient. Together, these programs represent a core of a national policy that respects America's families, and provides real, much-needed help to families. I applaud Representatives BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS, DOWNEY, EVANS, GILMAN, GREEN, WILLIAM LEHMAN, MARTINEZ, and WHEAT, for co-sponsoring this essential legislation. Senator ROCKEFELLER introduced similar legislation (S. 3243) in the Senate.

With the end of the legislative session quickly approaching, this package provides us with an opportunity to move ahead expeditiously on legislation that is already in the pipeline.

Four of the five components of the Family Investment Act have already passed one or both Houses of Congress with bipartisan support: The Family and Medical Leave Act, KIDSNET, parents and teachers, and family preservation.

The fifth component—safe children and communities—while new, addresses the not-so-new concern of the escalating violence in many of our communities.

Together, these five programs represent a bare bones, yet cost-effective strategy that will aid families, our economy, and most importantly, our children. Moreover, these programs are proactive, rather than reactive. They provide help to families before crises erupt, not after, when more money and more services are required to put families back together.

Commissions chaired by former Presidents, business leaders, and Members of Congress all agree that action on these fronts is long overdue and is urgently needed to ensure the survival of our next generation.

The Family and Medical Leave Act, which has now passed both Houses of Congress

overwhelmingly twice, represents a reasonable balance of the needs of employers and employees. It would allow up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave following the birth or adoption of a child, or to care for a seriously ill parent, spouse, or child, or the employee's own medical treatment.

In these recessionary times, when parents are doing everything possible to hang onto their jobs, if they are forced to choose between their families and their jobs, families will lose. If we believe what we have been saying over these last few months, it's time to stand up and let families know that they don't have to neglect their families in times of crisis or childbirth. The Family and Medical Leave Act makes that choice unnecessary by providing parents with unpaid leave, allowing them to return to their jobs after the crisis has passed.

In order to become future productive workers and contributing members of our society, our children must grow up healthy, well-nourished, and well-educated. Title II of this bill, KIDSNET ensures that all of our Nation's children will get off to a good start in life by providing the most vulnerable among us with access to Head Start, WIC, and immunizations. KIDSNET declares these programs to be national emergencies in order to fund them under the balanced budget amendment, with the goal of full funding by 1996.

Many of you here today know that I have been pressing for KIDSNET for some time. Congress approved it once before as an amendment to the dire emergency aid bill last year, but it was dropped from the conference report because of a threatened veto by the President. Head Start, WIC, and Childhood Immunization are three of the most cost-effective programs that the Federal Government sponsors. It's high time that all of our vulnerable children had access to them.

Right now that isn't the case. Two-thirds of the low-income children eligible to participate in Head Start are excluded because of a lack of funding. At least 25 percent of children under the age of 4 have not been immunized against common preventable childhood diseases and nearly one-half of all low-income, nutritionally at-risk women, infants, and children do not participate in the WIC Program because of funding shortfalls.

The best business investments return \$3-\$4 per \$1 invested. These three programs—WIC, Head Start, and Childhood Immunization—save up to \$14 for every \$1 invested. Not only do these programs save money, they represent an investment in our country's future.

The Parents as Teachers Program invests in strategies that support parents as their children's first teachers. The documented success of this program, which has been implemented statewide in Missouri and in other States, shows that it helps children prepare for school, leads to early identification and treatment of potentially disabling conditions, and involves parents in their children's education from an early age. Both parents and children reap the rewards with documented payoffs in enhanced intellectual and social development for the children, and more knowledge and understanding of parenting skills and the educational process for parents.

Title IV of the Family Investment Act—Family Preservation—provides increased support

to assist struggling families to avert and deal effectively with crises and remain intact. It provides intensive services to parents at risk of abusing and/or neglecting their children to avoid the even more costly and destructive cycle of removing children from their families as the first and often the only response to dysfunctional families.

The cost of family preservation services ranges from \$2,500 to \$5,000 per family, and is even less per child, while the estimated annual cost of care in an institutional setting ranges from \$10,000 to \$50,000 per child.

By creating programs to help keep families together, we can preserve the economic, moral, and psychological benefits of stable and intact families. That is what real family values are all about.

Title V—the Safe Families and Communities Act—provides support for existing and new collaborative community-based efforts to improve the safety of children and their families. Too many of our Nation's children live in war zones—communities under siege by violence and drug abuse. These children have learned to duck for cover when playing outside and sometimes even within the confines of their own homes. They have to take precautions with what they wear for fear of having their clothing stolen or being misidentified as part of a gang.

This act will provide funding for efforts to prevent drug abuse, gang prevention, youth training, child care for school-age children, or other programs that members of the community decide will improve their safety.

For too long we have abandoned our families and stolen from our children. We have taken food from their mouths and replaced it with a fictional space defense system. We have traded in teachers' salaries for a stealth bomber for an obsolete war. Over the last decade we have incurred a national debt that will take our children their entire lives to pay off.

The Family Investment Act provides us with an opportunity to restore the covenant between us and our children and their families. It is our chance to put funds where they will improve the lives of our children and our families. By investing in our families, we ensure less Government interference, not more. We produce stability, not fracture. By investing in education and health, we create hope and ability where there otherwise would be deterioration and despair.

There is no time to waste. By supporting the Family Investment Act, we will be able to say to our children, "We have invested in you and in the future of our country."

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND ARAB NEIGHBORS ARE BRIGHT

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the prospects for peace between Israel and her Arab neighbors have never been brighter. It wasn't too long ago when the thought of direct nego-

tiations between Israelis and Arabs was not just improbable but impossible.

While there is still a long way to go, there is every reason to be optimistic. And the talks are not just in the bilateral sessions but in the multilateral sessions, where, despite a few bumps in the road, great promise lay ahead.

Economic, scientific, and environmental cooperation between Arabs and Israel portends a great future for the Middle East. Through cooperation, Middle Eastern countries stand the best chance of raising their standards of living, as well as breaking down the many barriers that have divided the region for decades.

Over 2 years ago, I introduced legislation to create a Middle East Development Bank to foster peace and cooperation by providing necessary capital for cooperative projects. As the following article in the Wall Street Journal notes, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has also suggested the creation of a development bank to help form an economic foundation for development, growth, and cooperation.

The Middle East has seen more violence than any other region of the world. Today, with modern transportation shrinking the world dramatically, the entire world has an interest and a stake in a peaceful and economically vibrant Middle East.

ISRAEL'S PERES SEES KEY TO PEACE IN COOPERATIVE EFFORTS WITH ARABS

(By Amy Deckser Marcus)

JERUSALEM.—For Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the various committees set up under the Madrid peace conference to address Middle Eastern water sharing, economic cooperation and arms control have been a sideshow to the peace talks under way in Washington. For Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, however, they are the main event.

Mr. Peres is Israel's leading proponent of the idea that developing joint Israeli-Arab projects under the auspices of the committees, particularly in the arena of economic cooperation, remains the key to breaking the current impasse in the peace talks over the territorial conflict. During recent visits to Russia, France and England, he tried to drum up support for proposals ranging from a Middle Eastern development bank to a water desalination plant in the Gaza Strip that would be powered by a nuclear reactor.

"The Middle Eastern countries can no longer afford to be economically isolated from each other," said Mr. Peres in an interview. "If we can create an economic dynamism that constantly improves the standard of living in the region, it will give impetus to the political process as well."

When U.S. Secretary of State James Baker established the Madrid peace conference, he set up committees that would meet at the same time that direct face-to-face negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors were taking place. The committees also include parties outside the immediate conflict such as Japan, the European Community and Saudi Arabia. At the time, there was a belief that broader regional issues might be relatively easier to solve and that any progress would enable headway to be made in the territorial dispute.

BOYCOTTED SESSIONS

So far, Syria and Lebanon have boycotted all of the sessions and Israel refused to attend the first round of talks on refugee and economic issues because of opposition over Palestinian representation. But Mr. Peres remains convinced that these discussions are

the best forum for overcoming decades of mutual suspicion. He has even begun lobbying to raise the level of representation of the participants to foreign ministers and sent a message via the French government making that suggestion to Syria's President Hafez Assad.

"In the bilateral talks in Washington, we are trying to resolve the conflicts of the past," says Mr. Peres. "But it's in the multilateral negotiations where the future of the Middle East is being created."

In the interview, Mr. Peres proposed forming a Middle East free-trade zone between Israel and the Arab countries operating along the lines of the European common market. He also suggested founding a bank for Middle Eastern development based on the model of the European development bank, which was established more than a year ago in order to aid in the economic recovery of Eastern European countries. But he said his plan won't work unless the Arab countries agree to drop their economic boycott of Israel, which has become a symbol of Israeli economic isolation and has cost the economy an estimated \$20 billion in lost exports and \$16 billion in lost foreign investment, according to the Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce. "It is unfair that Israel has made confidence-building gestures without real reciprocity," said Mr. Peres.

Mr. Peres's vision of economic cooperation is the result of his belief that "what's driving the Syrians to try to make peace with Israel is their poor economy," says Akiva Eldar, diplomatic correspondent for Ha'aretz, an Israeli daily. "He believes that territorial compromise will be easier to reach if Israel also helps better the welfare of the Arab countries."

POWER STRUGGLE

Israeli political analysts say that Mr. Peres's actions must also be viewed against the background of the long and bitter power struggle between him and Mr. Rabin. Mr. Rabin awarded his longtime political rival the post of foreign minister on condition that the direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs remain under the control of the prime minister's office. But Mr. Rabin agreed that the committees, with the exception of arms control, would be overseen by Mr. Peres's ministry. "Peres truly believes in economic cooperation but he also realizes that by upgrading the importance of the multilateral power," says Gerald Steinberg, a political scientist at Bar-Ilan University in Ramat Gan.

Despite the enthusiastic reception Mr. Peres and his ideas received in European capitals, Aharon Klieman, an Israeli foreign policy expert in Tel Aviv University, says it won't be easy coming up with the financing for the projects. "Europe and Japan just can't afford to put the Middle East over their own domestic and regional economic needs," said Mr. Klieman.

Nonetheless, Mr. Peres said that Israel must pursue economic cooperation with its neighbors as vigorously as a resolution to the territorial dispute. He said in a speech on Friday, "We understand very well that to be an island of prosperity in an ocean of poverty will be a mistake."

NAS MIRAMAR: AN
ENVIRONMENTAL TRIBUTE

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. military has long been known more for environmental abuse than ecological concern.

Those days are over. Conservation is the future.

And leading the way is San Diego County's own Miramar Naval Air Station, whose Natural Resources Program has taken the top prize in the U.S. Navy's 1992 Natural Resources Conservation Award.

During 21 years of Navy service at Miramar, flying fighter jets and training "Top Gun" pilots, I often wondered why so many tiny puddles glistened below me on approach to the runway.

A closer look revealed that these vernal pools were home to numerous endangered species. They harbor the federally listed San Diego mesa mint and other species proposed for listing, such as the San Diego coyote-thistle, California Orcutt grass, and the Riverside fairy shrimp, all scarce and some unique in the world.

Nature has established a delicate and valuable ecological balance in the midst of a major military installation. Within Miramar's 24,000 acres lie the vernal pools—78 percent of San Diego County's vernal pool habitat is at Miramar—19 threatened or endangered species including the gnatcatcher, plus a broad wildlife corridor to allow unfettered travel of deer and bobcats and eagles and a mountain lion or two.

Under the leadership of commanding officer Captain Curtiss Schantz, NAS Miramar has developed and executed a detailed program of environmental preservation and research.

Without conservation today, Miramar's ecological treasures won't be available for our children to explore and learn about tomorrow. And that brings me to Capt. Schantz' second major environmental initiative at Miramar—education.

A child or a researcher can only learn so much about the environment from books and lectures. Valuable as they are, nothing teaches as well as hands-on experience. In our own backyard, NAS Miramar has opened its gates as wide as possible to accommodate everyone who wants to learn about and explore nature's bounty. And members of Miramar's own natural resources staff regularly visit schools, conducts biology and ecology programs for our children, and administers natural resources conferences on-base.

On September 25, 1992, the Air Station will show its concern for the environment by hosting an "Environmental Tribute." I commend my colleagues in Congress to join me in strong support of this tribute, and the kind of ecological work NAS Miramar has done.

Miramar's work is only the beginning.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I intend to spread the message about Miramar's Natural Resources Program across California and the Nation. Especially in California, where military installations like

Camp Pendleton, Fort Irwin, and Twentynine Palms are all situated in ecologically sensitive areas, the standard set by NAS Miramar serves as a shining example of how intensive military training can indeed coexist with environmental concern.

The same U.S. military that pursued a policy of environmental neglect for so many years now operates by a new standard: "We don't inherit the Earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children."

It's about time.

Let the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States show that the personnel of Miramar Naval Air Station have shown exceptional leadership in the fields of environmental preservation and reclamation, and succeeded in raising a high standard for the rest of America to follow.

FEDERAL COURT UPHOLDS
SUBCOMMITTEE DECISION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on September 10, 1992, Judge Stanley S. Harris of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ordered, in *United States v. Leonard Briscoe, Sr. and Lance Wilson*, No. 91-399 (D.D.C. Sept. 10, 1992), that the House motion to quash defendants Wilson and Briscoe's subpoenas for subcommittee records be granted. I am inserting a copy of the order for the record.

Defendants Briscoe and Wilson are being prosecuted by the Office of the Independent Counsel in connection with the HUD scandal. The scandal was, to a large degree, uncovered by the Employment and Housing Subcommittee and extensively investigated by it. The scandal was the subject of numerous hearings, see "Abuses, Favoritism, and Mismanagement in HUD Programs," hearings (parts I-VI) before the Subcommittee on Employment and Housing of the Committee on Government Operations, 101st Congress 1st-2d session (1989-90); and a specific report of our findings were published, "Abuse and Mismanagement At HUD," H.R. Rep. 977, 101st Congress second session (1990).

The defendants sought through subpoena to compel the subcommittee to produce any and all statements and interview notes for no fewer than 15 named individuals. A number of those named individuals gave important testimony, which was published in the hearings and report on HUD. Thus, the defendants attempted to compel the subcommittee to make available to them its preparation of witnesses for those vital legislative hearings. The subcommittee, through House counsel, asserted its absolute privilege pursuant to the speech or debate clause of the U.S. Constitution, which provides that "for any Speech or Debate in either House, they—the Senators and Representatives—shall not be questioned in any other place." U.S. Constitution article I, section 6, clause 1.

The defendants asserted in response that "the privilege under the Speech and Debate Clause is not absolute"; "that they are entitled

to the records on the grounds that the privilege provided by the Speech and Debate Clause confers only qualified immunity which must give way to a criminal defendant's rights under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments * * *"; that "a waiver of the privilege already has occurred in that the Subcommittee has provided the Office of Independent Counsel [OIC] some access to the—published—materials of the Subcommittee"; that "the House has waived its privilege by publishing excerpts from its nonpublic interviews in its report entitled 'Abuse and Mismanagement at HUD.'"; that "the use of the Speech and Debate Clause" would "deny the defendants a 'meaningful opportunity to present a complete defense'"; that the case of *United States v. Ehrlichman*, 389 F.Supp. 95, 96-97 (D.D.C. 1974), aff'd on other grounds, *United States v. Liddy*, 542 F.2d 76, 83 (D.C. Cir. 1976) was "inapposite"; that "any such absolute privilege would be unconstitutional and that the invocation of such a privilege to shield exculpatory information either would not be tolerated or would require dismissal."

Primary support for the subcommittee's claim of absolute privilege in the Motion to Quash came from the Supreme Court's decision in *Eastland v. United States Servicemen's Fund*, 421 U.S. 491, 502 (1975), which applied the clause's protection to an investigation by a Senate subcommittee. The Supreme Court explained that the clause protects congressional committee investigations, like speech on the floor of the House or Senate, for being within the "legitimate legislative sphere" since [a] legislative body cannot legislate wisely or effectively in the absence of information. * * * The Supreme Court decided that in that case a congressional committee's privilege against being "questioned in any other place" is an "absolute" one. Also of instrumental support was the D.C. Circuit's own decision in *Minpeco v. Conticommodity Services*, 844 F.2d 856 (D.C. Cir. 1988), in which the court upheld the quashing of a subpoena duces tecum for House subcommittee investigative records. There was no waiver in the subcommittee's publishing of parts of its investigation.

By quashing the subpoenas, the District Court recognized the importance and constitutional independence of the subcommittee's HUD investigation.

[U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Criminal No. 91-399 (SSH)]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PLAINTIFF, v. LEONARD EDWARD BRISCOE, SR., LANCE HENRY WILSON AND MAURICE DAVID STEIER, DEFENDANTS

(House Subcommittee on Employment and Housing, Subpoena Respondent)

ORDER

Upon consideration of the House Motion to Quash Defendants Wilson and Briscoe's Subpoenas for Records, and for good cause shown, it is hereby

Ordered that the House Motion to Quash is Granted.

STANLEY S. HARRIS,
U.S. District Judge.

BACK ON JOB, STRIKERS WONDER: WAS IT ALL WORTH IT?

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 21, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, last week I inserted into the RECORD a series of articles that were previously published in the Chicago Tribune. These articles detailed the economic forces that pit U.S. employers, unions, and workers against one another. I highly recommend this series to all of our colleagues and at this time I would like to insert the final article.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 10, 1992]

BACK ON JOB, STRIKERS WONDER: WAS IT ALL WORTH IT?

(Who ultimately wins or loses in the Peoria dispute many signal the future of American labor. Last in a series of the economic forces that pit U.S. employers, unions and workers against one another. Reported and written by Stephen Franklin, Peter Kendall and Colin McMahon.)

Jan Firmand couldn't believe it. First her union caved in after a 5½-month strike that got her absolutely nothing. Then Caterpillar turned her away from her transmission factory the first day she tried to go back to work.

And finally, when she did get back on the job, who was she teamed up with but the No. 1 line-crosser himself, Dick Owens.

Owens was one of the best machinists on the floor at Building KK, the kind others turned to when they had a problem—and a good guy to boot, Firmand thought.

But he was a scab.

Firmand hated calling people that, but that's what Owens was, he and the hundreds of other United Auto Workers who had crossed the picket lines during the union's fall-into-winter-into-spring walkout against Caterpillar Inc.

Not only had Owens abandoned the strike, but he had also talked about it repeatedly, becoming an unofficial spokesman for those who had crossed. And now there he was, in Firmand's work cell.

They would have to work side by side.

At Caterpillar factories across Illinois on April 20, almost a week after the UAW unilaterally ended its strike under Caterpillar's threat of hiring replacement workers, people began going back to work, bitter over so many things.

They were angry with the union for a failed strike that cost some of them \$20,000 in wages. They were angry with their union brothers and sisters who had bowed to Caterpillar's threat rather than honor their own picket line. They were angry at those in Peoria community who stood not with them but with Caterpillar as the company vowed to replace the striking workers.

But most of all they were angry with Caterpillar itself for moving to hire outsiders to take their jobs, for forcing them to choose between their livelihoods and the organization that had helped them get to the middle class: their union.

Caterpillar Inc. had shown these workers and the United Auto Workers union who was boss.

For the first time in its history, the company continued to operate during a strike, turning out yellow bulldozers built by office workers and managers and retirees.

On April 13, when a federal mediator proposed resuming negotiations without preconditions, Caterpillar said no. Faced with what had become an inevitable rush of strikers through its picket lines, the union retreated and sent its people back to work under the company's final contract offer.

When those workers did return the next day, Caterpillar turned them away at the gate and told them they would be called back when needed, when the factories were up and running fully.

For workers, it was a day of humiliation.

The strike and its hollow ending left workers resentful. A day later, five Caterpillar workers were sitting around a table at Marty's Center Tap across from building JJ. They were in a surly mood, barking at the bartender and cursing repeatedly as they talked about their employer.

"I'll go in there every day," one worker said. "But I'll be damned if I ever work another day for that company."

Caterpillar had won its battle with the UAW, forcing its employees back onto the job on the company's terms. It is open to question, though, whether winning that battle will help the company win its larger war for global competitiveness.

And there are other questions.

Will Caterpillar's defeated union work force be a productive one, continuing to produce the quality machines that made the company successful? Or will resentment turn Caterpillar's skilled workers into indifferent clock-watchers?

Will the United Auto Workers again join with Caterpillar in devising partnerships that acknowledge the new realities of the marketplace? Or will the union carry its bitterness like yesterday's baggage, clinging to strategies, such as pattern bargaining, that may be outdated?

And even if there is a meeting of minds, won't Caterpillar continue to pare down its unionized work force? What union can repel the march of automation, or the cost advantages to be gained by outsourcing jobs or building more products overseas?

If American manufacturing can be viewed as a collection of Caterpillars, where does that leave tomorrow's blue-collar worker? And what becomes of cities like Peoria, struggling to develop good jobs to replace the vanishing manufacturing payrolls that once fueled their growth?

For now, the UAW says its fight is not over. Through a combination of "in-plant strategies"—slowdowns—and outside pressure campaigns like boycotts, the union hopes to force Caterpillar to abandon its final contract offer before resuming negotiations.

A resolution seems distant. The last time the two sides talked was June 2. Caterpillar last week presented the UAW with some modifications to this last proposal, but the union immediately labeled it more of the same. No further negotiations are on the horizon.

The company shrugs off the union's campaign as "a diversion" and vows to fire any worker who sloughs off on the job.

In the meantime, the men and women who went through the most bitter strike in the company's history go to their jobs every day. Few seem to know or care about any in-plant strategy. Most are disillusioned, with both the union and the company.

Many are counting the days until retirement, five, six, seven years away.

In the days and weeks following the UAW's suspension of its strike, the returning workers had to deal with anger, animosity—and one another.

To Jan Firmand, what Dick Owens did could not have been more wrong. She believed that the union had one thing going for it, solidarity, and that Owens and the others who crossed the picket lines had betrayed that principle.

The first day back at work after the strike, when Firmand was thrown together with Owens by chance, she told him how she felt. In a voice that still has the twang of her native Kentucky, Firmand told Owens he was dead wrong.

But she also cut him some slack.

"I don't approve of what you did," Firmand told Owens. "But that's neither here nor there. We have to work together."

During that first shift, Firmand saw Owens getting the cold shoulder from most workers. She made a point of making small talk with him, asking about his wife and kids.

"He's a swell person," Firmand said. "But he is so wrong on this issue."

By June, the bitterness Firmand felt toward Owens and the other line-crossers had subsided. She still blamed them for crippling the union, for robbing it of its ability to strike in the future, but two months had drained the vigor from her emotions.

"It's like, I don't care anymore who's crossed," she said. "That's old news."

Dick Owens had been news. He had spoken to community leaders about what it was like to be a working man caught in a struggle of titans. He had been quoted in newspapers and national magazines.

He had been on TV, talking about what it was like to have his home vandalized, his windows broken, his family terrified, because he crossed a picket line to save his job.

At a Kmart one day, Nancy Owens wrote a check to pay for some odds and ends. The cashier looked at Dick Owens' name printed on the check, then looked up at Nancy.

"Is this the Richard Owens?" the cashier asked.

Nancy Owens had wanted it to pass, this notoriety. Still, she was proud of her husband.

"You tell him," the cashier told Nancy Owens, "what he did was very courageous. The other ones that did that to your house were the cowards."

To Jimmie Toothman, bygones are not bygones. He still feels personally betrayed by those who crossed, and he makes his feelings clear.

"Sometimes I'll see this one guy I've known for a long time and I'll start to say hi," Toothman said, raising his right arm, then bringing it down quickly. "But then I catch myself."

To Jim Mangan, the stigma of being a line-crosser is less important than the principles that he said made him go back to work.

"Good lands," he said, "I'm going to survive if some of these sheep never talk to me again."

But his voice catches and his glance drops to the floor when he talks about it, and maybe it gnaws at him more than he can say.

"I wasn't a scab," he protested. "I went and took my job back, not someone else's. I don't need someone from Detroit telling me what to think—fanatics whose cause is not my cause."

Inside the plant, the union is now coaching Caterpillar workers in a perfectly legal form of guerrilla warfare. Called a "work-to-rule" strategy, it is a modern variation on the traditional worker slowdown.

The workers are being told by the union to wait for new instructions from a foreman after they finish one task, instead of just

going on to the next. They are being coached to get a foreman's permission to take a lunch break—the time spent searching for the foreman is time lost.

The idea behind work-to-rule is not to do a sloppy job, but to do one so perfectly and so by-the-book that it takes longer.

It is the only leverage the union can find to use against the company. If enough union members follow that prescription, Caterpillar's production would indeed be hurt. And, if the UAW pulls it off, it would be the first time such an effort has worked against a major U.S. manufacturer.

While the UAW emphasizes that the campaign is in its infancy, it already indirectly claims success at Caterpillar's Aurora plant, where production fell to an all-time low between May and July.

It's impossible to say whether that slippage was the result of a concerted effort by workers or merely a malaise among disgruntled ones. It's possible, too, that the production falloff had nothing to do with labor.

Some workers have said they are so angry with Caterpillar they are willing to join a work-to-rule program. But the idea of it goes against the very nature of most UAW members at Caterpillar, skilled professionals who take pride in their work and in what they produce—the best-selling earthmovers in the world.

Throughout its dispute, the union had bragged that it represents the most committed and productive workers in the world. Now it was asking them to be the exact opposite, to change the way they've worked, change the way they've thought for the last 20 or 25 or 30 years.

Jan Firmand, Dick Owens, Jimmie Toothman, Chuck Lovingood and Jim Mangan said they are not prepared to do that.

"They are saying, 'Do your assigned task and nothing more.' But my parents brought me up differently than that," Mangan said. "If something's wrong and I have the ability to correct it * * * I feel that's my obligation as a good employee."

"Many, many others do those same types of things, and Caterpillar is a better company because of that."

Trying to bring other pressures to bear, the UAW began picketing Caterpillar dealers, asked potential customers to put off buying Caterpillar equipment until the company settles with the union.

Company executives were furious, charging that the union leadership in Detroit was willing to sacrifice the jobs of its members in Peoria to defend principles that mean little to most workers.

"The types of things we're seeing in Peoria are counterproductive," Caterpillar Group President Gerald Flaherty said last week. "I would submit to you that if [union leaders] spent more time trying to negotiate a contract * * * and less time trying to turn away customers, then everyone would be better served."

The UAW's call for a boycott has also angered some union members, who see the strategy as "shooting ourselves in the foot."

The day after UAW President Owen Bieber raised the specter of Caterpillar's going out of business because of its poor relations with the union, the phones at Local 974 offices lit up with calls from angry members. They saw Bieber's comments as not only a threat to the company, but to their jobs as well.

"Dammit," Chuck Lovingood thought. "The UAW ain't going to break Caterpillar."

"I think it's a lot of garbage from Detroit," said Lovingood's wife, Joyce.

"Me, too," Lovingood replied.

Getting unions and companies to agree on a common plan seems key to the survival of manufacturing—and good-paying blue-collar jobs—in America.

It also seems impossible.

Most unions view companies' talk of the pressures of the global marketplace as nothing more than an excuse to assault their unions' long-held expectations that wages will continue to grow.

In turn, corporate America worries about powerful foreign firms and trading blocs that can race ahead with the latest technological innovations or quickly shift work to countries with lower labor costs.

After watching industrial giants like American Motors Corp. disappear, some unions have begun to press for more job training, as well as a say in the decisions that affect their employers' future.

But what took place between the UAW and Caterpillar should hearten neither unions nor companies.

The UAW and Caterpillar tried to cooperate in the 1980s, with some success. Suggestions from union members through the company's Employee Satisfaction Process helped Caterpillar save money. And some workers took Caterpillar up on its offer to pay for schooling beyond their jobs.

Yet the cooperative programs never took root in some factories, leaving many UAW workers out in the cold. The UAW also balked at participating in the worker-training program—intended to improve workers' job skills—because the union said it excluded older workers. Millions of dollars that Caterpillar was to have spent on training workers therefore has not been used.

It's hard to see how Caterpillar—indeed, how the U.S.—can compete against skilled and well-prepared competitors in Europe and Asia if training, technology and productivity gains are sacrificed in the heat of labor strife.

But it's not hard to see that something needs to be done, and soon.

In all 26 basic industries, from electronics to machine tools, U.S. producers' share of the domestic market has shrunk since 1979. The U.S. auto and steel industries—once international giants—now stand in the shadows of foreign competitors.

Today manufacturers search the world for the best markets to sell their goods, as well as the most cost-efficient labor markets to make them. Blue-collar workers find their salaries, their jobs, their standard of living at risk.

U.S. manufacturers in the 1960s began shifting to non-union plants in the U.S., especially in the South. Today they span the globe—and many have landed in Mexico.

Mexican factory workers earn an average of \$2.17 an hour in wages and benefits, compared with \$11.52 for their American counterparts.

And here is a sobering fact for American unions: Mexican workers are just as productive.

"Many of the jobs are highly skilled, in very advanced plants whose quality and productivity rival the Japanese," said Harley Shaiken, a labor expert at the University of California at San Diego. "It really is a myth that Mexico is low-tech, labor intensive. And that is where the threat comes in."

In the Mexican maquiladoras manufacturing zone south of the U.S.-Mexico border, foreign firms can take advantage of tax breaks and an average wage of \$1.73 an hour. Since 1980, the number of workers in this zone, specially set up for foreign ventures,

has gone from 120,000 to 470,000, according to a leading economic forecasting group.

The list of firms with Mexican operations is like a Who's Who of U.S. and Japanese companies: General Motors, Chrysler, Ford, Smith Corona, Zenith Electronics, Sony, Toshiba, Hitachi. About 85 percent of the firms are from the U.S.

How companies and unions deal with competitive pressures is crucial. Caterpillar says it is trying to hold down wages and benefits to compete worldwide. This may be only a short-term solution, however, if the company sacrifices productivity.

In the same situation, major Japanese and European companies typically try to boost productivity through added training for workers, while avoiding American-style industrial confrontations.

Union leaders and some economic analysts point to this as proof that wages are not the crux of the matter. The real issue, they say, involves unit labor costs, the economic measure of output per worker.

Higher wages, the argument goes, are competitive with lower ones if the higher-paid workers produce more.

Although Caterpillar has boasted of its workers' productivity, it has not disclosed its unit labor costs.

With a relentless certainty, blue-collar jobs paying middle-class wages have vanished in the last 12 years, in Peoria and across America.

The combined effects of globalization, corporate shrinkage and automation have chopped 2.8 million factory positions since 1979.

Once uprooted, most of these workers have had trouble getting back on their feet.

Government studies show that only miners have fared worse than factory workers in finding new jobs since the 1980s. They are out of work the longest, and their wages drop by about 20 percent once they find new jobs.

Among black and Hispanic factory workers, the displacement is even more costly. It takes them longer, on average, than whites to find new jobs. They are more likely to drop out of the job market. And they lose health benefits more frequently, according to the U.S. Labor Department.

These are jobs like the 200 UAW positions that will disappear when Komatsu Dresser, Caterpillar's major competitor worldwide, shuts its plant in October in north suburban Libertyville. The company, a joint venture formed by Japan's Komatsu Ltd. and Dresser Industries, blamed the closing on the steep recession in the construction-equipment industry.

The current recession is likely to be much tougher for factory workers than the last five downturns, going back to 1969, according to the U.S. Labor Department.

After each of those recessions, at least half of the laid-off factory workers returned to their jobs. This time, 90 percent of those laid off since January 1990 are unlikely to return to their old jobs, the department said.

Guy Roberts, a 15-year veteran of General Motors Corp.'s Willow Run plant in Ypsilanti, Mich., will become one of these statistics. Willow Run, which produces Chevrolet Caprices, is among 21 plants GM plans to close by 1995 as it moves to eliminate about 50,000 blue-collar jobs and 24,000 white-collar positions.

Union officials are hoping for a miracle to save Willow Run, but they are also urging people to prepare for the shutdown.

Roberts plans to attend classes at a community college, although he is not sure which kind of class he'll take or what career they might lead him to.

"I don't know what the job is for the future," he said. "There doesn't seem to be much of a future for anything."

Buffeted by setbacks on almost every front, the UAW's ranks have plummeted by 610,000 members, or 40 percent, since a peak of 1.4 million in 1979. It has suffered declining membership in its auto, aerospace, agricultural implement and small-parts divisions.

The union has failed to organize a single U.S. plant owned by Japanese automakers and not linked to a U.S. partner. The union has just a few contracts among 250 Japanese autoworkers in the U.S.

For some UAW workers, especially those in small factories, their major goal is not a better contract but simply holding on to what they have.

Charles Wilson knows this well. He is president of Local 453 in Chicago, which once had 4,600 members at 22 facilities across the city. Today it has about 800 members at seven plants.

His local is so financially strapped that it cannot afford a full-time president, so he works part-time at National Castings Inc. in Melrose Park.

To keep the factory open, National Castings' 500 workers began to accept wage cuts and other concessions in 1980. Not until the most recent contract, signed earlier this year, did the company boost hourly wages back up to pre-1980 levels, Wilson said.

"It is hard, but what are you going to do?" Wilson said as he sat in the grandstands among the guests last June at the UAW's 30th convention in San Diego.

Because his local had not paid its dues to the international, he could not join the 3,000 delegates. He could only watch as they staged loud, joyful rallies with balloons and posters on the vast convention hall floor, "spontaneous" events planned well in advance so the delegates would have a chance to feel good about something.

The union certainly did not feel good about the fight with Caterpillar, whose threat to use replacement workers was only one of many by U.S. companies.

According to the General Accounting Office, an arm of Congress, U.S. companies were much more likely to threaten strikers with replacement workers in the 1980s and 1990s than ever before in this century:

At M.C. Aerospace Corp. in Lake Orion, Mich., UAW members from Local 540 in nearby Pontiac faithfully picket against the small government defense contractor, even though they were replaced more than a year ago.

In negotiations during August 1991, M.C. Aerospace told the union it wanted to cut wages from a high of \$14 to \$8.75 an hour; to eliminate cost-of-living adjustments; to require workers to pay 50 percent of their health insurance coverage; to trim the number of holidays from 12 to seven; to end medical coverage for future retirees; and, finally, to halt the pension plan.

Forty-four workers struck, and their jobs were quickly filled by new employees who came in under the new, lower wages.

At a Peterbilt Motors Co. plant in Nashville on Aug. 1, UAW workers voted 284-84 to end a 3-month-old strike in the face of the company's threats to use replacement workers.

At J.T. Ryerson & Sons, a subsidiary of Inland Steel Industries Inc. of Chicago, Buddy Davis of the United Steelworkers union acknowledged the replacement weapon, counseling 480 workers to reject the company's final offer, but not to strike.

Partly due to the fear of replacement workers, many other union leaders have avoided strikes in recent years. Only 40 major strikes occurred in 1991, matching the post-World War II low set three years earlier.

The unions' nemesis—replacement workers—is not new.

Immigrant workers were hired before the Civil War to replace strikers in New York, and the barons of the steel and meatpacking industries used replacements at the turn of the century to bust strikes.

The practice's most ignoble moment came 100 years ago in Homestead, Pa., when steel baron Andrew Carnegie decided he no longer would deal with a union.

His partner, Henry Clay Frick, hired replacements for the 3,800 employees at Homestead Works, then brought in Pinkerton detectives and called on the state militia. Nine strikers and seven detectives were killed, and dozens were injured in clashes.

The strike was eventually crushed, the union's leaders were fired and blacklisted, the plant went non-union, wages dropped, and the union was shattered. It was a brutal lesson for organized labor.

But once the industrial unions began gaining power in the 1930s, thanks to efforts like those of the UAW and the United Mine Workers, the practice of hiring replacements to break strikes was minimal.

The U.S. Supreme Court had asserted in 1938 that companies could use replacement workers in strikes, but the ruling was little noticed. Labor was too powerful, its aims too popular, for companies to use replacements. Companies were reluctant to take on unions.

The decision by President Ronald Reagan to fire 12,000 air-traffic controllers in 1981, however, opened the door to a wave of replacement hirings, or at least the threat of them.

In 1985 and 1989, according to the General Accounting Office, employers threatened to use replacement workers in one-third of all strikes.

According to the Bureau of National Affairs, U.S. companies used replacement workers in 17 percent of the 407 strikes it studied in 1990, replacing a total of 11,500 union members.

A year later, according to the private research firm, businesses used replacements in 14 percent of the 322 strikes studied, putting 2,000 union members out of their jobs.

Greyhound Lines Inc. replaced 9,000 workers during a 1990 strike. The Chicago Tribune hired 800 replacements in 1985, and the New York Daily News which was then owned by Tribune Co., hired replacements during a 1991 strike by more than 2,000 employees.

These companies were able to bring in replacement workers in part because pro-union sentiment fell off dramatically after the 1970s.

In 1977, 39 percent of those questioned in a Gallup Poll said they had a great amount of confidence in organized labor. By 1991, that number had fallen to 22 percent.

A bill that would have greatly limited the use of permanent replacement workers was passed in the U.S. House in 1991 but was killed by a Republican filibuster in the Senate in June. Organized labor had lost again.

Given these defeats, it is no wonder that a dramatic shift has taken place in Peoria and across the nation over the last 20 years.

Factory workers' wages have stalled or slipped into reverse, putting blue-collar salaries even further behind white-collar ones. The least-educated workers and those permanently laid off from their factory jobs have fallen even further behind.

The major reason for the shift appears to be companies' decision to pay more for skilled labor, and less for unskilled. But it also comes from the decline in union membership, the flight of jobs to lower-wage states and to overseas, and pressures on firms in the global market.

The downward surge in wages helps explain the government's discovery that the middle class, as defined by individual income, shrank between 1969 and 1989. Many low-skill workers fell from the lower-middle class into the lower class.

Blue-collar workers' salaries, adjusted for inflation, tumbled 9.8 percent between December 1977 and June 1992, while white-collar salaries fell by about 2 percent, according to the U.S. Labor Department.

The downward pressure on wages has kept non-union and union workers far apart.

Union factory workers earned about \$14.82 an hour in 1989, while non-union employees earned \$9.49, according to the Economic Policy Institute, a liberal think tank in Washington, D.C.

Young workers without seniority or the skills to find better jobs have also discovered how the odds against them have grown.

Couples who were 25 years old and younger in 1989 had \$3,184 less in income to spend than their counterparts 22 years earlier, according to the Economic Policy Institute.

For workers between 25 and 34 years old, family incomes fell by half a percentage point yearly between 1979 and 1989—exactly the opposite of what had happened from 1967 on, according to the Economic Policy Institute. These facts of life are well understood in Peoria, where young people no longer count on a factory job.

Consider Brian and Melissa Bowers. Melissa's father worked at Caterpillar, and her uncle, Chuck Lovingood, still works in the transmission factory. Brian's father is a salaried worker in East Peoria.

"Every young kid who grows up here, that's his dream, to work for Caterpillar," said Melissa's mother Sue Stanley, who owns the Glee Club Tavern across the street from Caterpillar's transmission plant in East Peoria. "All their fathers did."

Stanley's Glee Club has indirectly suffered from the changes going on at Caterpillar, in the Peoria area and across blue-collar America.

Before the big layoffs of 1982, a line would snake out the back door on paydays as men and women waited to cash their checks.

Sue stationed herself at a window cut into the kitchen wall, a pistol within easy reach, and dispensed \$40,000 to \$50,000 in cash each payday.

Her late husband, John, tended the bar, and in those days the guys kept him running. The Glee Club turned \$1,500 to \$1,900 in bar business each night.

Now, weeknights are no bigger than \$350, weekend nights are no more than \$600.

An electronic dartboard game covers the window in the kitchen wall. Stanley still cashes checks, but does it from a box behind the bar.

"I'm getting by," Stanley said. That, too, is all that can be said of Stanley's daughter, Melissa, and her son-in-law, Brian.

Melissa and Brian belong to the new service economy, and their economic lifeline—Wal-Mart—is the symbol of the nation's spurt of low-wage jobs.

Brian, 23, earns \$8 an hour driving a Forklift at Sam's Club, a Wal-Mart warehouse store. Melissa, 21, is a "team leader," or department head, in Wal-Mart's east Peoria

store. Combined, their salaries are less than the lowest UAW paycheck at Caterpillar.

The Bowerses live with their 1½-year-old daughter, Brittni, in a 14-year-old trailer they recently bought for \$3,000. Melissa's mother was on the verge of tears when she saw it. It really needed some work.

"But it is ours," Melissa told her mother. "We look at what we've got and we feel thankful," Brian said. "We have good cars and we bought a trailer. We are thankful for what we have, but we want more."

Like the Bowerses, Peoria has seen the future, and it is not unskilled factory work.

Economic development officials are working to bring in small "information technology" companies, or white- and pink-collar offshoots of larger corporations—"back room" operations where, for example, claims or bills are handled.

To meet the labor needs of these businesses, the Peoria Area Private Industry Council is pouring money into job training and retraining programs. And Peoria educators are changing the way they teach.

With the help of both money and guidance from the Peoria Area Chamber of Commerce, School District 150 last year opened the first of what will be at least three specialized academies—basically schools within high schools that seek to prepare students for specific careers after graduation.

The academies are part vocational education, part on-the-job training. The order of the opening of the academies tells as much about 1990s Peoria as anything else. The business academy was the first to open; then the health-sciences academy, which opened this September. The manufacturing academy, meanwhile, will be last to open, scheduled for 1993.

The reason for this was simple, said Ed Bradle, director of the academies program: "We knew there were going to be more business jobs available for students."

Slogans like "Consider your options: High skills or low wages" are taped up all over the walls of the business academy, and officials say the emphasis is on continual worker improvement.

"We're trying to develop a commitment to lifelong learning," Bradle said. Glen Waters has made that commitment, and prospered.

He joined Caterpillar in 1978 after working 17 years at General Electric in Morrison, Ill., about 30 miles northeast of the Quad Cities.

He had walked into GE a year out of Morrison High School as an unskilled laborer and worked his way up to a semi-skilled position.

He put in nearly 500 hours of his own time to take a manufacturing course offered by the company, but when GE refused to promote him to machinist, he bolted to join Caterpillar.

Like thousands of others, Waters was laid off from Caterpillar in the mid-1980s. But during that time, he earned an associate degree in electronics from Illinois Central College and moved up again shortly after his return to Caterpillar in 1988.

"When I got laid off, I wasn't looking back. I was looking ahead," Waters said. "I wasn't going back to the job I had."

Now Waters, 50, is an electrical repairman at Caterpillar's proving grounds. It's a Level 6 position, the highest among unionized employees, and he makes \$19.41 an hour.

He ticks off his professional progression on a grizzled, calloused left hand, using the right index finger with the tip missing to count off. He lost the tips of two fingers in an accident at General Electric.

"See, this is nonskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and skilled with a degree," he said.

"That's an associate degree, and I want to get a bachelor's now. . . . I want to be an engineer."

Worker preparation is a Waters mantra. "There is a dividing line," he said. "You can see the difference between those that are out to improve themselves and those that are not."

"You talk about classes and some guys say, 'Well, I don't have time for that.' Those are the kinds of guys that are going to stay where they're at. Their jobs are going to fizzle out. They're going to make it to retirement and that's it."

In a speech to his class at Illinois Central College, Waters talked about a changing workplace in which, because of robotics and advanced machinery, "the need for the assembler and the laborer is no longer going to be there."

"We're going to see the day when there are only floor sweepers and engineers," Waters told the class. "You'll either have an education and a decent job, or you're going to be sweeping floors and picking with the chickens."

Jimmie Toothman's dad didn't much care whether his boy did his homework or got an education. There was plenty of work to go around back then, work a young man could get pretty easily, work like what the old man himself did at the Caterpillar factory.

Jimmie Toothman's 8-year old son gets A's and B's. He does his homework—his dad and mom make sure of that. He won't end up with the same good job Toothman now has, assembling tractors at Caterpillar's showcase plant in East Peoria. That job, Toothman acknowledged, may not even be there by the time his son is grown.

Jimmie and Joyce Toothman sat at the kitchen table of their modest home in Creve Coeur one night in August, talking about their four children's future in a world that is so unlike the one they grew up in.

They went over little Jimmie's homework with him as they talked. Outside, taking care of the two youngest Toothmans, 12-year-old Kimberly Toothman pondered what she wanted to be when she grows up.

She's not sure, but she has her orders: "My dad says I'm going to be a doctor, and that's that."

Jimmie Toothman has learned one of the lessons of Caterpillar: The blue-collar road to the middle class likely will be closed to his children, and they must be equipped to take another path.

The challenges facing the Toothman family are not so different from those that confront the entire nation at the end of what has been called the American Century.

Unions must find new ways to stand up to—and work with—their employers. Companies must find ways to boost productivity and remain globally competitive, all the while ensuring the participation of a technically prepared work force.

And workers—whether in factories, office towers or high-tech research parks—must be willing and able to adapt to change. If they aren't, the world will change without them. Ask anyone in Peoria.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference.

This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, September 22, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 23

9:00 a.m.
Conferees
On S. 2, to promote the achievement of national education goals, to measure progress toward such goals, to develop national education standards and voluntary assessments in accordance with such standards, and to encourage the comprehensive improvement of America's neighborhood public schools to improve student achievement.

S-207, Capitol

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on issues relating to traumatic brain injury.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.
Conferees
On H.R. 5518, making appropriations for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Transportation and related agencies.

S-126, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
African Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine recent developments in South Africa.

SD-419

Judiciary
To hold hearings on national economic strategies for a global economy.

SD-226

SEPTEMBER 24

9:15 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on reforming postal procurement and contracting, focusing on the Eagle Air Hub example.

SD-342

9:30 a.m.
Select on POW/MIA Affairs
To resume hearings to review the Paris Peace Accord negotiations and aftermath.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of David J. Dunford, of Arizona, to be Ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman, John Cameron Monjo, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and William Arthur Rugh, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates.

SD-419

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine Federal and State efforts to combat consumer fraud that targets the elderly, focusing on living trust scams, home repair and mail order fraud, and guaranteed give-away scams.

SD-628

11:45 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine Federal and State efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry, focusing on the Blue Cross/Blue Shield program of Maryland.

SD-342

2:15 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 325, to strengthen Congressional support for collective security participation under article 43 of the United Nations Charter, which provides for military actions necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Small Business

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2941, to provide the Administrator of the Small Business Administration continued authority to administer the Small Business Innovation Research Program to the year 2000.

SR-428A

SEPTEMBER 25

9:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To continue hearings to examine Federal and State efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry, focusing on the Blue Cross/Blue Shield program of Maryland.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the financial strength of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, which insures retirement benefits for over 40 million American workers.

SD-215

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2977, to establish within the Bureau of Indian Affairs a program to improve the management of rangelands and farmlands and the production of agricultural resources on Indian lands, H.R. 2144, to extend Federal recognition to certain California Indian groups, S. 3155, to establish the National Indian Policy Research Institute, S. 3237, to limit the 4-year waiting period that certain tribal governments have been confronted with in administering Federal programs under the Indian Self-Determination Act, and proposed legislation

relating to Indian education trust funds.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 29

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the implementation of the Alternative Agriculture Research and Commercialization (AARC) Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-81), focusing on the current activities of the AARC Board and future activities with regard to establishment of regional AARC centers and the development of patent and licensing agreements.

SR-332

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on international piracy of intellectual property.

SD-226

SEPTEMBER 30

9:00 a.m.

Finance

To continue hearings on issues relating to the North American Free Trade Agreement.

SD-215